

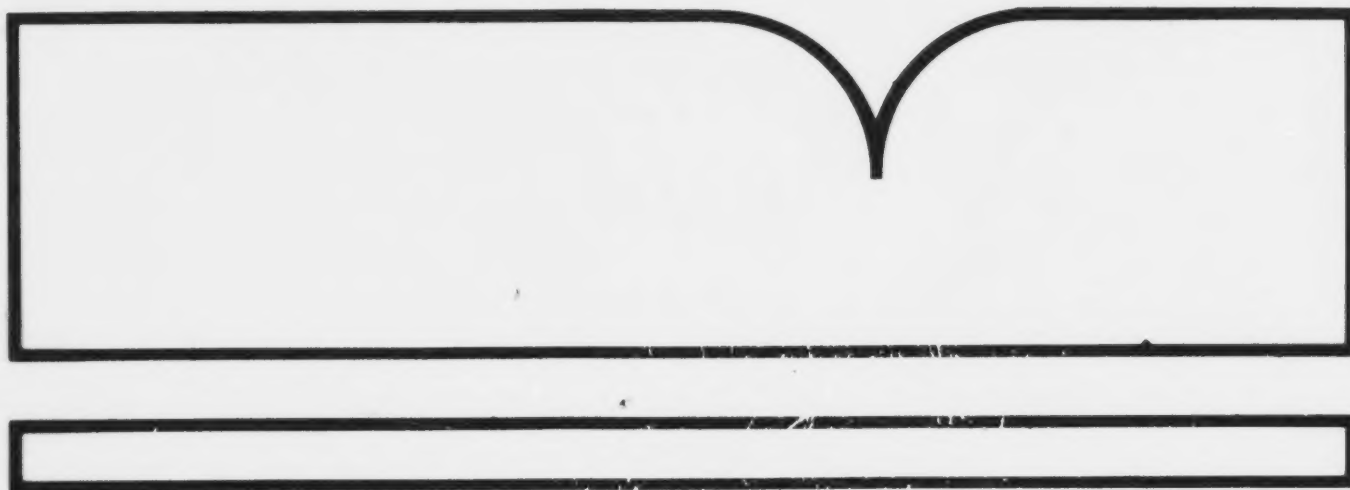
Guide to the Identification, Environmental
Requirements and Pollution Tolerance of
Freshwater Blue-Green Algae (Cyanophyta)

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GUIDE TO THE IDENTIFICATION, ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS AND POLLUTION
TOLERANCE OF FRESHWATER BLUE-GREEN ALGAE (CYANOPHYTA)

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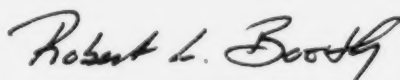
FOREWORD

Environmental measurements are required to determine the quality of ambient water, the character of effluents, and the effects of pollutants on aquatic life. The Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory - Cincinnati conducts research to develop, evaluate, and promulgate methods to:

- * Measure the presence and concentration of physical, chemical and radiological pollutants in water, wastewater, bottom sediments, and solid waste.
- * Concentrate, recover, and identify enteric viruses, bacteria, other microorganisms in water.
- * Measure the effects of pollution on freshwater, estuarine, and marine organisms, including the phytoplankton, zooplankton, periphyton, macrophyton, macroinvertebrates, and fish.
- * Automate the measurement of physical, chemical, and biological quality of water.
- * Conduct an Agency-wide quality assurance program to assure standardization and quality control of systems for monitoring water and wastewater.

The effectiveness of measures taken to protect the biological integrity of the Nation's surface waters is dependent upon our knowledge of the environmental requirements and pollution tolerance of aquatic organisms and our understanding of the complex relationships that prevail in aquatic ecosystems. This report is on one of the most important groups of aquatic primary producers -- the blue-green algae. Some species show a wide degree of environmental tolerance while others thrive in an extremely narrow range of conditions such as occur in hot springs. Biomagnification of toxic substances often begins with the blue-green algae which provide the base for many aquatic food chains. A few species are known to produce substances toxic to animals and some have been implicated in human illnesses associated with water distribution systems having open reservoirs.

This report is the sixth in a series of reports in preparation on the environmental requirements and pollution tolerance of aquatic organisms, developed to serve as companions to the EPA Biological Methods Manual. In addition to the environmental profiles, the report also contains taxonomic keys and identification aids, and an extensive bibliography. It will assist biologists in evaluating data collected during studies concerning the effects of toxic substances and other pollutants on the structure of indigenous communities of aquatic organisms.



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ABSTRACT

This report provides an illustrated key to 161 common species of Cyanophyta (blue-green algae) in 42 genera. Information on the environmental requirements and organic-inorganic nutrient tolerance of these species was compiled from 430 references and summarized on "profile sheets" prepared for each species. Each profile sheet was divided into nine major categories or "spectra" (pH, saprobian, nutrient, halobion, and temperature) which were further subdivided into a total of 70 categories. A consensus was presented for each major category or "spectrum."

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

This manual is designed especially for investigators of water pollution and water quality surveillance who are interested in applying the highly diagnostic ecological indicative value of information on the blue-green algae on a species level. It is surprising that nearly all comprehensive works on algae are designed for general floristics and identification with little or no real consideration of ecologic value or water quality evaluation. Noteworthy exceptions are Palmer (1959), Fjerdingsstad (1965), and Lowe (1974).

In this compilation, little attention was given to purely experimental work and laboratory culturing. The use of culturing and experimental investigations can be quite useful in supplementing a work such as this which is field oriented, however, such investigations are beyond the scope of the present work. On the other hand, laboratory and experimental investigations can be overemphasized in relation to field works.

Scientists and biologists seem to be obsessed with agreement; for this reason the reader is cautioned to look upon the offerings of the species profile sheets as simply another approach to the ever increasing dilemma of the investigation of algal ecology.

DISTRIBUTION OF CYANOPHYTA

Blue-green algae are highly diagnostic and have representatives that run through the entire range of water types from the grossly polluted polysaprobic zones to the most pristine or katharobic waters. Although they are difficult to work with at times as the reader who is already familiar with the keying of Cyanophyta so well knows, the potential range as indicators among the algae is very prominent.

Erroneously, investigators have assumed that it goes without saying that nearly all Cyanophyta are indifferent to pH or are restricted to the alkaline end of the spectrum. This possibly is justified in view of the number of investigations of blue-green algae emphasizing nutrient studies and experiments which are concerned mostly with alkaline waters. However, there are many Cyanophytes which are characteristic of the acid end of the spectrum even though the number of species found naturally in very acidic waters is quite limited. Radzimovsky (1971) demonstrated a lack of inhibition of humic acids in the growth of *Microcystis aeruginosa*. Reports listing such Cyanophytes as *Aphanothece*

pulverulenta at pH 4.6-5.2 (Louis et Olbrechts 1965) are not uncommon. The blue-green algae of acid soils hardly have been investigated sufficiently to make any comprehensive statements about the pH distribution of the blue-green algae in general. By looking at the profile sheet of *Oscillatoria agardhii* one is struck with the fact that even some of the so called "pollution indicating" *Oscillatoria* species have no marked aversion to water with pH below 7.

On the other hand, Brock (1973) confirmed the absence of Cyanophytes at pH below 4 or 5. Investigations and conclusions by such workers as Bennett (1969) and Prescott (1962) have shown that blue-green algae are rare (in general) below pH 7.

There are many commonly occurring species that were left out of the treatment in the profile sheets because of two reasons. First, little is known and recorded in the literature about their saprobic and inorganic nutrient status (examples: *Rhabdoderma lineare*, *Anabaena variabilis*). Second, it is known that they have a wide tolerance in the saprobic and/or inorganic nutrient spectra and therefore have no apparent indicative value in water quality appraisal (examples: *Aphanocapsa delicatissima*, *A. elachista*). It is interesting to note such species as *Chroococcus turgidus* (see profile sheet) which have little or no indicative value with respect to inorganic nutrients or trophic levels (nutrient spectrum). By looking at the profile sheet the reader readily can see that the trophic status of *Chroococcus turgidus* may be debated between apparently indifferent (= eurytrophic) or eutrophic. *C. turgidus* is included in the profile sheets as a good example of a blue green alga that has a wide tolerance in nearly all spectra.

USE OF CYANOPHYTA AS INDICATOR ORGANISMS

A very good system of water quality appraisal can be established by using the blue-green algae and diatoms in relation to their environmental occurrence (as reflected on the present profile sheets and those of Lowe 1974 for the diatoms). This has been pointed out recently by VanLandingham (1976) and has been suggested by many others. The spectral categories, expressed as profile sheets and histograms have proven to be ideal as a standard of ecological comparison for various algae samples (particularly diatoms) from all over the world (Collingsworth et al. 1967; Duthie and Rani 1967; Lowe 1974; Messina-Allen and VanLandingham 1970; and VanLandingham 1968, 1970, and 1976). Use of the profile sheets has the distinct advantage of having the various habitat categories which can be helpful in determining if an alga is absent because of lack of suitable physical habitat or because of adverse water chemistry. Both diatoms and blue-green algae are found the world over in waters and environments of wide variety; however, there are few diatoms but several Cyanophyta that are known to be completely indigenous to polytrophic or polysaprobic waters (enriched greatly with inorganic or organic nutrients). There are blue-green algae that occur characteristically in relatively clean waters. Therefore, the predominance of blue-green algae over the diatoms does not confirm poor water quality unless it is known with certainty what species of blue-green algae and diatoms are present and in what waters they are typically found.

SECTION 2

IDENTIFICATION KEYS

EXPLANATION OF KEYS AND TAXONOMY

The following keys were compiled from the literature and from my own observations and modifications. Since these keys were intended for use mainly in ecological and pollution work, all reference to ecological or habitat conditions was avoided whenever possible. Although references to ecological and habitat characteristics are common in many keys to the various algal groups in the general literature on algae, it is easy to see the difficulties that would arise in using a key if the identification of an algal was based on its habitat requirements such as planktonic vs. nonplanktonic or terrestrial vs. nonterrestrial. Habitat designations are open to much controversy with respect to the various microalgae as one can see by looking at a few of the profile sheets included in the present work. The problems associated with the keying of blue-green algae are plentiful enough without compounding them further by requiring the reader to decide if the alga is endogenous or not endogenous to a given site of collection. The accompanying keys are far from perfect and are handicapped by the attempt to maintain a separation of taxonomic characteristics in species as far as possible to correlate with any potential diagnostic water quality characteristics. In spite of this, these keys may be quite useful in studies of blue-green algae oriented specifically toward water pollution. Several marine genera have been omitted. Such genera as *Aphanocapsa*, *Calothrix*, *Lyngbya*, *Plectonema*, *Schizothrix*, *Scytonema*, *Stigonema*, and *Symploca* all have a large number of species but apparently not many of these species are important in water quality evaluation; because of this the keys to species of these genera are supplemented with additional keys in the appendix or with detailed descriptions. In some cases where only two or three species of a genus are included in the text, detailed descriptions of each of the few species are presented instead of composing a key. All this was done to minimize the chances of keying incorrectly or confusing a species not found in this work with a species actually found in this work. Most truly cosmopolitan and common species will be found in the text or in the appendix. However, there is always the possibility of keying incorrectly some less common, omitted species to be a species included in this work.

In the key to genera every genus which has taxa which are not found to be important in water quality appraisal but which are very common or cosmopolitan and which are included in the supplemental keys in the appendix are marked ().

If some particular choice in any of the keys to species within a genus occurs in both the text key and in the appendix key of that genus, it will be marked ($\equiv$) and will be accompanied by a note in the text key to refer to that particular key choice in the appendix key. Example:

$\equiv$
5b appendix

Every species of a genus occurring in the text key that has key characteristics that may also be found in the other species in that same genus in the appendix keys are designated ($\emptyset$).

The taxonomy of the blue-green algae is revised in great detail by Drouet (1968, etc.) and although many (including myself) may feel affinity with his interpretations, it seems more pragmatic at the present time to follow traditional treatments of taxonomy such as that of Geitler (1932) and others. Much taxonomic differentiation that can be applied directly to diagnostic ecological conditions may be lost in using a system such as Drouet's in which many entitles ("taxa") are consolidated. The taxonomic and ecologic problems of the Cyanophyta are numerous and complex. If the reader is interested in a brief review of the current status of problems, see Whitton (1969). The illustrations of the various species presented in the keys are for the user's convenience to facilitate the use of the keys.

ORDERS OF CYANOPHYTA

I. CHROOCOCCALES

Thallus unicellular or forming colonies, sometimes with the cells arranged in rows and forming a pseudofilamentous colony, but never with a trichome organization. Cells coccoid, not differentiated into base and apex, but may be formed into hollow, free-floating colonies which are differentiated into inner and outer poles. No typical endospore formation in special sporangia, reproduction by fission. No exospores.

II. PLEUROCAPSALES

Thallus more or less distinctly filamentous, attached, arrangement very simple and chroococcaceous, or more differentiated, in which case filaments then united into pseudoparenchyma. Hormogonia absent (without trichome and sheath). The cells not adjacent and closely united by means of thin, semi-viable cross-walls or "pit-connections." Heterocysts absent. Frequently with endospores in special sporangia.

III. DERMOCARPALES

Thallus unicellular, attached, typically differentiated into base and apex, without vegetative cell division. Reproduction exclusively by endospores or exospores (gonidia).

IV. HORMOGONALES

Thallus filamentous, reproduction by fission with hormogonal fragmentation (differentiated into trichome and sheath). The trichome cells adjacent and closely united but separated by a thin semi-viable cross-wall, or "pit-connections"; often with heterocysts. Endospores and exospores absent.

KEYS TO GENERA

Order CHROOCOCCALES

- 1a Cells united into pseudofilamentous thalli 2
..... Entophysalidaceae Geitler 1932
- 1b Cells unicellular or forming colonies, not united into
filamentous-like attached thalli . Chroococcaceae Nägeli 1849. 6
- 2a (1) Membrane distinctly one-sided, producing a conspicuous
filamentous structure 3 rare genera*
- 2b Membrane not distinctly one-sided, without filamentous
structure 3
- 3a (2) Cells with vesicular mucilaginous membrane as in *Gloeocapsa* ..
..... *Entophysalis* & *Placoma**
- 3b Cells without vesicular mucilaginous membrane, either with
non-vesicular membrane or without containment in a homogenous
matrix 4
- 4a (3) Stratum, layer, or matrix incrustated with iron, hard and
mineralized *Paracapsa**
- 4b Stratum without iron incrustation, more or less mucilaginous . 5
- 5a (4) Cells conspicuously bacilliform and in parallel rows which
coalesce into crusts *Rhodostichus**
- 5b Cells more or less spherical, in indistinct, erect or radial
rows, forming a mucilaginous stratum *CHLOROGLOEA* Wille 1900
- 6a (1) Cells single, or a few together forming a generally shapeless
colony 7
- 6b Many cells, united into colonies 15
- 7a (6) Cells spherical 8
- 7b Cells elongated 10

* designates genera unimportant in water quality appraisal which are not treated in this work; all taxa unimportant in water quality appraisal are in lower case italics (example: *Pleurocapsaceae*). NOTE: none of these taxa are treated in this work!

- 8a (7) Cells without mucilaginous envelope *Synechocystis**
- 8b Cells with firm, distinct mucilaginous envelope 9
- 9a (8) Envelope vesicular *GLOEOCAPSA* Kützing 1843†
- 9b Envelope not vesicular *CHROOCOCCUS* Nägeli 1849†
- 10a (7) Cell division transverse 11
- 10b Cell division longitudinal .*Cyanarcus*, *Chroostipes* & *Marssoniella**
- 11a (10) Cells with firm matrix which is vesicular and mucilaginous ...
..... *Gloeotheca**
- 11b Cells without such envelopes (matrix) 12
- 12a (11) Cells ellipsoidal to cylindrical, ends rounded 13
- 12b Cells more or less attenuated at ends to spindle shaped 14
- 13a (12) Cells single, or occasionally 2-4, straight (or slightly
curved) without colonial matrix *Synechococcus**
- 13b Cells more or less curved, making up colonies of few cells
with amorphous colonial matrix *RHABDODERMA* Schmidle 1900 †
- 14a (12) Cells curved, semicircular to U-shaped, in circular groups of
2-4, forming several small mucilaginous colonies
..... *TETRARCUS* Skuja 1932
- 14b Cells curved differentially, not formed into circular groups .
..... *DACTYLOCOCCOPSIS* Hansgirg 1888 †
- 15a (6) Cells irregularly disposed 16
- 15b Cells united in a distinctive way to form regularly shaped
colonies 21
- 16a (15) Thallus not, or only slightly encrusted with calcium
compounds 17
- 16b Thallus not much encrusted with calcium compounds *Lithomyxa**
- 17a (16) Cells in a communal amorphous mucilaginous matrix; without, or
with slightly perceptible membranes (to a colony) which are
never distinctly formed one within the other 18
- 17b Cells with distinct outer membrane 20
- 18a (17) Cells typically very densely arranged in microscopic,
generally planktonic colonies of definite shape
..... *MICROCYSTIS* Kützing 1833

18b	Cells typically loosely arranged; colonies generally amorphous, generally not planktonic, sometimes very large (for blue-green algae)	19
19a (18)	Cells spherical	<i>APHANOCAPSA</i> Nägeli 1849 +
19b	Cells ellipsoidal to cylindrical	<i>APHANOTHECE</i> Nägeli 1849 +
20a (17)	Special outer membranes broadly vesicular, distinctly formed one within the other and separate from one another	<i>GLOEOCAPSA</i> Kützing 1843 +
20b	Special outer membranes not broadly vesicular	<i>CHROOCOCCUS</i> Nägeli 1849 +
21a (15)	Colonies single-layered, tubular or cubical	22
21b	Colony reticular or a hollow sphere	25
22a (21)	Colonies single-layered and tabular	23
22b	Colonies regularly arranged in rows in 3 directions	<i>Eucapsis</i> *
23a (22)	Cells within the plane of the colony irregularly disposed	24
23b	Cells in regular transverse and longitudinal rows	<i>MERISMOPEdia</i> Meyen 1839
24a (23)	Cells spherical	<i>Coccopedia</i> *
24b	Cells extended at right angles to the plane of the colony	<i>MICROCROCIS</i> Richter in Hauck et Richter 1892
25a (21)	Colony reticular with single row of cells forming the reticulum.....	<i>Cyanodictyon</i> *
25b	Colony a hollow sphere (radial in <i>Marssoniella</i>)	26
26a (25)	Colony with mucilage homogeneous	27
26b	Colonial mucilage non-homogeneous	29
27a (26)	Cells spherical	28
27b	Cells elongated	<i>Lemmermanniella</i> & <i>Marssoniella</i> *
28a (27)	Cells disposed peripherally in a single layer	<i>COELOSPHAERIUM</i> Nägeli 1849 +
28b	Cells disposed peripherally in 2 or 3 layers	<i>Coelomoron</i> *
29a (26)	Cells at ends of mucilaginous stalks .	<i>GOMPHOSPHAERIA</i> Kützing 1836

- 29b Cells at ends of mucilaginous "tubes"..... *Woronichinia**

Order PLEUROCAPSALES

- 1a Thallus not conspicuously filamentous *Pleurocapsaceae*
- 1b Thallus filamentous (filamentous growth can be obscured at different stages of growth)..... 2
- 2a (1) Filaments grown together and forming a pseudoparenchyma, or unconnected, then with a creeping basal portion or endolithic *Scopulonemataceae* Ercegović 1932 4
- 2b Filaments unconnected and erect 3
- 3a (2) Filaments multiseriate without endosporangia .. *Siphononemataceae*
- 3b Filaments uniseriate with apical sporangia ... *Pascherinemataceae*
- 4a (2) Filaments not composed mainly of membranes 5
- 4b Filaments mainly composed of pieces of membrane *Solentia**
- 5a (4) Filaments not entering the substratum or if so, only slightly. 6
- 5b Filaments mainly or totally penetrating the substratum
..... *Myxohyella*, *Hyella* & *Dalmatella*
- 6a (5) Old thallus more or less hemispherical, composed of radial filaments *ONCOBYRSA* C. A. Agardh 1827
- 6b Thallus composed of more or less, flat crusts 7
- 7a (6) Old thallus made up of laterally connected filaments 8
- 7b Old thallus consists of individual or unconnected, erect filaments *Nematoradaisia* & *Geitleriella**
- 8a (7) Thallus blastoparenchymatous with "axis" or direction of development of filaments obscure or vague *Xenococcus**
- 8b Thallus with direction of development of filaments at least partially distinct 9
- 9a (8) Direction of development of filaments irregular *Onkonema**
- 9b Direction of development of filaments regular, erect in old thallus 10
- 10a (9) Membranes gelatinous, basal filaments f thallus not endolithic 4 genera*

- 10b Membranes usually firm, basal filaments of thallus endolithic
..... *SCOPULONEMA* Ercegović 1930

- 1a Reproduction by endospores *Cyanidaceae* & *Dermocarpaceae*
- 1b Reproduction by exospores, cells (sporangia) in polar position *Chamaesiphonaceae* Geitler 1925 .. 2
- 2 (1) Unicellular plants, attached, gregarious or colonial; cell wall (sporangial wall) ruptures at apex when old and remains as a sheath-like membrane (pseudovagina) around the protoplast; reproduction by continuous pinching off of exospores in basipetal succession from the mother cell
..... *CHAMAESIPHON* Braun et Grunow *in* Rabenhorst 1865 +

- | | | |
|--------|--|---|
| 1a | Trichome with true (dichotomous or lateral) branching, sometimes multiseriate | 2 |
| 1b | Trichome without true branching, but with false branching or unbranched | 4 |
| 2a (1) | Branching typically lateral or subdichotomous with erect filaments, densely compacted | <i>Capsosiraceae</i> |
| 2b | Branching typically dichotomous . | <i>Loriellaceae</i> & <i>Pulvinulariaceae</i> |
| 2c | Branching lateral with an irregular pattern | 3 |
| 3a (2) | With long and short (1-4 cells terminated by apical heterocysts) lateral branches | <i>Nostochopsidaceae</i> |
| 3b | Without both long and short lateral branching | <i>Stigonemataceae</i> Geitler 1925 |
| | | 11 |
| 4a (1) | Trichome with "v"-shaped branching | <i>Mastigocladaceae</i> |
| 4b | Trichome without "v"-shaped branching | 5 |
| 5a (4) | Trichome possessing only false branching | 6 |
| 5b | Trichome unbranched | 7 |
| 5c | Trichome with false branching and sometimes with true branching; more mature parts resemble <i>Stigonemataceae</i> | <i>Borzinemataceae</i> |

6a (5)	Without hairs	Scytonemataceae Rabenhorst 1865	18
6b	With hairs	Rivulariaceae Rabenhorst 1865	25
7a (5)	With hairs	Rivulariaceae Rabenhorst 1865	25
7b	Without hairs		8
8a (7)	With heterocysts or akinetes (heterocysts absent only in <i>Rhaphidiopsis</i> and <i>Isocystis</i> within Nostocaceae)		9
8b	Without heterocysts or akinetes		10
9a (8)	Sheath firm, filaments apically attenuated	<i>Microchaetaceae</i>	
9b	Sheath soft or not firm, filaments typically without polarity	Nostocaceae Kirchner 1898	33
10a (8)	Trichome longitudinally rolled or crescent-shaped	<i>Gomontiellaceae</i>	
10b	Trichome erect or not longitudinally rolled	Oscillatoriaceae Kirchner 1898	40
11a (3)	Trichomes of the main filaments and lateral branches identical or slightly different		12
11b	Trichomes of the main filaments and lateral branches different		16
12a (11)	Filaments mostly biseriate or multiseriate in at least the older parts of the thallus	<i>STIGONEMA</i> C. A. Agardh 1824 +	
12b	Filaments uniseriate		13
13a (12)	Filaments tortulose	<i>Sommeriella</i> *	
13b	Filaments cylindrical		14
14a (13)	With heterocysts		15
14b	Without heterocysts	<i>Albrightia</i> *	
15a (14)	With hormocysts	<i>Westiella</i> *	
15b	Without hormocysts	<i>HAPALOSIPHON</i> Nägeli 1849 +	
16a (11)	Filaments unconnected		17
16b	Filaments combined into bundles	<i>Thalpophilia</i> & <i>Leptopogon</i> *	

- 17a (16) Thallus with multiseriate filaments which are creeping or
tortulose, with heterocysts *FISCHERELLA* Gomont 1895
- 17b Thallus with erect filaments, without heterocysts .. *Doliocatella**
- 18a (6) Heterocysts present 19
- 18b Heterocysts absent *PLECTONEMA* Thuret 1875†
- 19a (18) Usually more than one trichome in a sheath 20
- 19b Usually only one trichome within a sheath (occasionally more
than one in *SCYTONEMA*, *TOLYPOTHRIX* and *Petalonema*) 21
- 20a (19) Filaments vaguely parallel or interlaced, making the thallus
more or less random in shape; heterocyst usually intercalary;
branches sparse *Hydrocoryne**
- 20b Filaments greatly branched; heterocysts mainly basal-terminal
..... *DESMONEMA* Berkeley et Thwaites 1849
- 21a (19) Trichomes not attenuated apically, or if so, only faintly 22
- 21b Trichomes with conspicuously attenuated apices .. *Scytonematopsis**
- 22a (20) False branches usually geminate 24
- 22b False branches usually isolated or singular, originating from
basal-terminal heterocysts 23
- 23a (22) Filaments flexible *TOLYPOTHRIX* Kützing 1843†
- 23b Filaments brittle, cells usually short and discoid *Hassallia**
- 24a (22) Sheaths thin or only moderately thick
..... *SCYTONEMA* C. A. Agardh 1824†
- 24b Sheaths very thick with conspicuous divergent lamination
..... *Petalonema**
- 25a (6,7) Heterocysts lacking 26
- 25b Heterocysts present 27
- 26a (25) Base of trichome not associated with aggregation of cells and
basal "disc" *HOMOEOTHRIX* Kirchner 1898
- 26b Trichome arises from multicellular aggregation of cells
forming basal disc *AMPHITHRIX* Kützing 1843
- 27a (25) Filaments in a common matrix, generally forming thalli that
are globular or more or less spherical 28

27b	Filaments not in a common matrix	31
28a (27)	Sheaths broad and bladder-like	<i>Sacconema</i> *
28b	Sheaths not broad and bladdery or sack-like	29
29a (28)	With akinetes	<i>GLOEOTRICHIA</i> J. Agardh 1842
29	Without akinetes	30
30a (29)	Thallus more or less hemispherical; false branches profuse	<i>RIVULARIA</i> C. A. Agardh 1824 +
30b	Thallus flat; false branches uncommon	<i>Isactis</i> *
31a (27)	False branches normally single with a single trichome in each sheath	<i>CALOTHRIX</i> C. A. Agardh 1824 +
31b	False branches in tufts with a common sheath at the base of the false branches	32
32a (31)	Only a few false branches together ...	<i>DICHOTHRIX</i> Zanardini 1858 +
32b	Many false branches together	<i>Gardnerula</i> *
33a (9)	Heterocysts absent	<i>Isocystis</i> & <i>Rhaptidiopsis</i> *
33b	Heterocysts present	34
34a (33)	With terminal heterocysts in fully grown trichomes (but beginning as a pair of intercalary heterocysts in <i>ANABAENOPSIS</i>)	35
34b	Heterocysts typically intercalary	36
35a (34)	Akinetes not adjacent to the heterocysts	<i>ANABAENOPSIS</i> Miller 1923 +
35b	Akinetes adjacent to heterocysts ..	<i>CYLINDROSPERMUM</i> Kützing 1843 +
36a (34)	Elongated, colorless cells at the ends of the trichomes	<i>APHANIZOMENON</i> Morren 1838
36b	Cells all identical	37
37a (36)	Trichomes solitary, or united into amorphous, soft masses or coatings	38
37b	Trichomes in mucilaginous colonies which are more or less firm and have a definite form	39

- 38a (37) Cells elongated or not very short, generally discoid, barrel-shaped or elongated *ANABAENA* Bory 1822 †
- 38b Cells very short, discoid from appears much compressed
..... *NODULARIA* Mertens in Jürgens 1822
- 39a (37) Trichomes twisted usually at random but sometimes in a radial pattern; thallus is not hollow or tube like. *NOSTOC* Vaucher 1803 †
- 39b Trichomes nearly parallel; thallus hollow and tube-like. *Wollea**
- 40a (10) Normally with several trichomes in a sheath; sheath closed at apex after the emergence of the hormogonia 41
- 40b Trichomes without a sheath or with a solitary trichome in a sheath; sheath remaining open apically after the emergence of hormogonia 47
- 41a (40) Many trichomes in a sheath, closely packed together 42
- 41b Few trichomes in a sheath, loosely arranged 43
- 42a (41) Sheaths soft or slimy, filaments stuck together; stratum with tuft-like appearance *MICROCOLEUS* Desmazières 1823 †
- 42b Sheaths more or less firm; filaments not stuck together, stratum without tuft-like appearance *Sirocoleum**
- 43a (41) Filaments unbranched *Polychlamydom**
- 43b Filaments branched 44
- 44a (43) Sheath very delicate, in some cases apparently dissolved; few trichomes in a sheath *Dasygloea**
- 44b Sheath and trichomes otherwise 45
- 45a (44) Sheaths slimy or soft, apical cell usually with a calyptra ...
..... *Hydrocoleum**
- 45b Sheaths fairly firm; calyptra absent from apical cell 46
- 46a (45) Several trichomes in each sheath; filaments profusely branched
..... *SCHIZOTHRIX* Kützing 1843 †
- 46b Few trichomes or a single trichome in a sheath; filaments sparsely branched *Porphyrosiphon**
- 47a (40) Trichomes (at least partially) with a recognizable sheath; sheaths firm 48
- 47b Trichomes without a sheath (or with an amorphous or soft, mucilaginous matrix) 53

48a (47)	Sheaths firm	49
48b	Sheaths soft or more or less slimy	50
49a (48)	Filaments not in bundles <i>LYNGBYA</i> C. A. Agardh 1824 +	
49b	Filaments (generally erect) in bundles <i>SYMPLOCA</i> Kützing 1843 +	
50a (48)	Filaments single <i>Proterendothrix</i> & <i>Katagnymene</i> *	
50b	Filaments united into stratum with sheaths stuck together	51
51a (50)	Stratum free-floating <i>Pelagothrix</i> & <i>Hallarachne</i> *	
51b	Stratum attached	52
52a (51)	Stratum hoof-shaped <i>Cyanohydnum</i> *	
52b	Stratum otherwise, irregular, usually membranous <i>PHORMIDIUM</i> Kützing 1843 +	
53a (47)	Trichomes more or less straight, not regularly twisted	54
53b	Trichomes long, regularly and spirally coiled	57
54a (53)	Trichomes very short with very few cells <i>Borzia</i> *	
54b	Trichomes not very short, with many cells	55
55a (54)	Trichomes united into free-floating bundles <i>Trichodesmium</i> *	
55b	Trichomes not united into free-floating bundles	56
56a (55)	Walls without constricted appearance at contact between cells of trichome <i>OSCILLATORIA</i> Vaucher 1803 +	
56b	Walls with constricted appearance at contact between cells of trichome <i>PSEUDANABAENA</i> Lauterborn 1914-1917	
57a (53)	Trichomes not flexible, without movement as in <i>Spirochaeta</i> <i>SPIRULINA</i> Turpin 1827 +	
57b	Trichomes flexible, movement as in <i>Spirochaete</i> <i>Glaucospira</i> *	

KEYS TO SPECIES

AMPHITHRIX Kützting 1843

Amphithrix janthina was the only species in this genus judged worthy of mention in relation to water quality. It occupies a broad range of the less organically enriched part of the saprobian spectrum and is diagnostically periphytic.

Amphithrix janthina Bornet et Flahault 1885 (= *Homoeothrix janthina*). Cells almost as long as wide, 1.5-2.5 μ wide; trichomes tapering to a hair-like point; sheaths mostly thin and colorless; hormogonia about 20 μ long. ILLUSTRATIONS - Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 68, fig. 1; Prescott 1964, fig. 322; Prescott 1962, pl. 131, fig. 9; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 106, fig. 1175; Smith 1950, fig. 519; Geitler 1942, fig. 122B; Geitler 1932, fig. 358; Tilden 1910, pl. 16, fig. 3 PL. 1, FIG. 1

ANABAENA Bory 1822

This genus has many species which are considerably differentiated in their ecological ranges. However, it does have some good water quality indicators. *Anabaena constricta* is one of the few truly saprobiontic forms of blue-green algae outside of the genera *Oscillatoria* and *Phormidium*. Contrary to common belief, such genera as *Anabaena* are not necessarily typical of polluted waters; such species as *A. inaequalis* and *A. oscillarioides* are not typical of polluted waters. VanLandingham (1976) pointed out that in nearly every case the species must be determined to determine water quality; this is especially true of a genus such as *Anabaena*.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Heterocysts very rare; cells of trichome strongly constricted from each other *A. CONSTRICTA*

1b	Heterocysts not normally rare; cells of trichome with normal appearance	2
≡ 2a (1)	Mature resting spore (akinete) spherical or ellipsoidal (not cylindrical)	3
3a appendix		
≡ 2b	Mature resting spore cylindrical	4
3b appendix		
3a (2)	Trichome not spiraled <i>A. PLANCTONICA</i> I	
3b	Trichome forming spirals <i>A. SPIROIDES</i> I	
4a (2)	Akinete acuminate at ends, hexagonally rounded in optical cross section <i>A. MACROSPORA</i> I	
4b	Akinete rounded at the ends	5
≡ 5a (4)	Akinetes near or adjacent to the heterocysts	6
2a, 5a appendix		
≡ 5b	Akinetes with indefinite position	8
2b, 5b appendix		
6a (5)	Akinetes (spores) elongate-ovate with lateral margins convex <i>A. TORULOSA</i> I	
6b	Akinetes cylindrical with lateral margins parallel.....	7
7a (6)	Cells 4-6 μ wide, 7-9 μ long, akinetes 20-40 μ long and 8-10 μ wide, gelatinous layer pale brown <i>A. OSCILLARIOIDES</i> I	
7b	Cells 3-4 μ wide, 3-5 μ long, akinetes 16-30 μ long and 5 μ wide, gelatinous layer colorless <i>A. CYLINDRICA</i> I	
8a (6)	Trichome more or less clearly circular or spirally bent	9
8b	Trichome straight or irregularly bent <i>A. INAEQUALIS</i> I	
9a (8)	Trichomes 4-8 μ in diameter, spores 7-13 μ in diameter <i>A. FLOSAQUAE</i> I	
9b	Trichomes 8-10 μ in diameter, spores 16-18 μ in diameter <i>A. CIRCINALIS</i> I	

ILLUSTRATIONS

A. CIRCINALIS Rabenhorst 1852. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 92; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 628; Prescott 1962, pl. 116, fig. 1-2; Geitler 1960, fig. 3d, 21b; Fott 1959, fig. 13; Desikachary 1959, pl. 77, fig. 2; Van Meel 1954, pl. 71, fig. 13, pl. 73, fig. 3; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 98, fig. 1129, 1130; Smith 1950, fig.

- 448B, 498A; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 135; Geitler 1932, fig. 572; Smith 1920, pl. 9, fig. 4-5; Tilden 1910, pl. 9, fig. 15. PL. 1, FIG. 2
- A. *CONSTRICTA* Geitler 1925a. Desikachary 1959, pl. 71, fig. 1; Palmer 1959, fig. 13, and pl. 3; Geitler 1932, fig. 555. PL. 1, FIG. 3
- A. *CYLINDRICA* Lemmermann 1896. Hollerbakh et Shtina 1969, fig. 40, no. 2; Proshkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 11, no. 1-4; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 121; Frémy 1934, pl. 61, fig. 6; Geitler 1932, fig. 565. PL. 1, FIG. 4
- A. *FLOSAQUAE* De Brébisson in De Brébisson et Godey 1836. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 97; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 629; Proshkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 23, no. 3; Prescott 1962, pl. 116, fig. 7; Lund 1962, fig. 67, 68; Palmer 1959, pl. 2; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 97, fig. 1127; Nygaard 1945, pl. 1, fig. 8; Geitler 1942, fig. 129d-e; Geitler 1932, fig. 571 a-b; Frémy 1930, fig. 297; Smith 1920, pl. 10, fig. 2-4. PL. 1, FIG. 5
- A. *INAEQUALIS* Bornet et Flahault 1888. (= *Anabaena laxa*). Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 98; Prescott 1962, pl. 116, fig. 9-10; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 99, fig. 1136; Geitler 1942, fig. 129a; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 148; Geitler 1932, fig. 578; Tilden 1910, pl. 9, fig. 16. PL. 1, FIG. 6.
- A. *MACROSPORA* Klebahn 1895. Prescott 1962, pl. 117, fig. 4-6; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 120; Geitler 1932, fig. 564 a-b. PL. 1, FIG. 7
- A. *OSCILLARIOIDES* Bory 1822. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 100; Hollerbakh et Shtina 1969, fig. 40, no. 4; Prescott 1962, pl. 117, fig. 8-10; Desikachary 1959, pl. 71, fig. 7; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 99, fig. 1137; Smith 1950, fig. 451A; Frémy 1934, pl. 61, fig. 5; Geitler 1932, fig. 567e; Frémy 1930, fig. 307; Tilden 1910, pl. 9, fig. 20. PL. 1, FIG. 8
- A. *PLANCTONICA* Brunnthaler 1903. Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 632; Prescott 1962, pl. 118, fig. 1-3; Palmer 1959, pl. 1; Skuja 1956, pl. 7, fig.

10-12; Mabilie 1956, fig. 6-8; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 98, fig. 1128; Nygaard 1945, fig. 9; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 117, 118; Geitler 1932, fig. 562; Smith 1920, pl. 8, fig. 2. PL. 1, FIG. 9

A. *SPIROIDES* Klebahn 1895. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 91; Lund 1962, fig. 63; Desikachary 1959, pl. 71, fig. 9; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 98, fig. 1133-1135; Smith 1950, fig. 498B; Nygaard 1945, fig. 7; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 119a; Frémy 1930, fig. 296. PL. 1, FIG. 10

A. *TORULOSA* Lagerheim 1883. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 94; Desikachary 1959, pl. 71, fig. 6; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 126; Frémy 1934, pl. 62, fig. 1; Geitler 1932, fig. 567d; Frémy 1930, fig. 306; Tilden 1910, pl. 9, fig. 19. PL. 1, FIG. 11

ANABAENOPSIS Miller 1923

Little of indicative value concerning water quality is known about this genus.

Anabaenopsis tanganyikae Woloszyńska et Miller in Miller 1923. Cells mostly elongated and cylindrical, about 2-3 μ wide and 3.5-15 μ long; heterocysts at various positions along trichome, but characteristically found also at terminal position; spores subspherical to ellipsoidal, 6-12 μ long.

ILLUSTRATIONS - Guarrera et al. 1972, pl. 3, fig. 7; Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 25; Desikachary 1959, pl. 63, fig. 4, 8; Van Meel 1954, pl. 72, fig. 11-14; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 80; Geitler 1932, fig. 516b; Frémy 1930, fig. 310. PL. 1; FIG. 12

APHANIZOMENON Morren 1838

Although this is a small genus, one exceptionally good indicator species is known, *Aphanizomenon flosaquae*. This species is one of the few truly diagnostic eplanktonic forms and has a strong affinity for the β mesosaprobic range of the saprobian spectrum. It also is considered to be diagnostic of eutrophic conditions and has a wide enough salt tolerance to be useful in pollution studies in brackish estuarine-marine coastal waters.

Aphanizomenon flosaquae Ralfs 1850. (= *Aphanizomenon holsaticum*, *Aphanizomenon gracile*). Trichomes parallel, tapering toward both ends; cells 5-6 μ in diameter and about 8-13 μ long; heterocysts elongated or cylindrical, mostly in the mid portions of the trichome, 6-8 μ in diameter 12-20 μ long. Spores (akinetes) elongated or cylindrical, 6.5-8 μ in diameter, about 60-75 μ long. ILLUSTRATIONS - Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 62, fig. 11, 11a; Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 28, no. 1; Prescott 1964, fig. 354; Prescott 1962, pl. 122, fig. 6-8; Desikachary 1959, pl. 107, fig. 6; Fott 1959, fig. 13₂; Palmer 1959, pl. 1; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 99, fig. 1143, 1144; Smith 1950, fig. 503; Nygaard 1945, pl. 1, fig. 13; Geitler 1942, fig. 128; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 90; Frémy 1934, pl. 62, fig. 2; Geitler 1932, fig. 524; Smith 1920, pl. 11, fig. 2-4; Tilden 1910, pl. 10, fig. 1. PL. 2, FIG. 1

APHANOCAPSA Nägeli 1849

This is a fairly large genus with respect to number of species and although it appears to be almost barren of good water quality indicator species, further investigation may reveal some consistent water quality tendencies in more of the many species. Evidence is good that such common species as *Aphanocapsa elachista* and *A. delicatissima* are eurytrophic (indifferent) and poor indicators of inorganic nutrient conditions (Järnefelt 1952). It is interesting to note that most species in this genus tend to occur in soft water and acid habitats (Prescott 1962). All of the three species below have a good affinity for relatively unenriched waters.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

Olive-, yellow- or blue-green colored (occasionally light violet or colorless) thallus with no definite shape, gelatinous and dispersed with colorless mucilage; cells 2.5-4 μ in diameter, spherical, solitary or in pairs with a pale yellowish or blue-green color *A. MONTANA*

Blue-green thallus which is gelatinous and tuberculate or globose; cells spherical and granular, 3.2-5 μ in diameter, singular or in pairs, with a pale blue-green color, loosely and regularly dispersed within profuse mucilage; "sheaths" of individual cells are inconspicuous or indistinct *A. PULCHRA*

Amorphous, globular, tubular or spherical colony (thallus); cells globose, granular, 5-6 μ in diameter, solitary with a bright blue-green color, scattered or dispersed in a colonial mucilage *A. RIVULARIS*

ILLUSTRATIONS

A. MONTANA Cramer in Wartmann et Schenk 1862. (= *Anacystis montana*).

Golubić 1967, Abb. 4, Fig. 6; Palmer 1959, pl. 3; Desikachary 1959, pl. 20, fig. 8. PL. 2, FIG. 2

A. PULCHRA Rabenhorst 1865. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 23; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 570; Cocke 1967, fig. 9; Prescott 1962, pl. 101, fig. 14; Desikachary 1959, pl. 21, fig. 2; Van Meel 1954, pl. 70, fig. 2; Smith 1950, fig. 456; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 13; Frémy 1934, pl. 2, fig. 3; Geitler 1932, fig. 69g; Frémy 1930, fig. 22; Smith 1920, pl. 2, fig. 9. PL. 2, FIG. 3

A. RIVULARIS Rabenhorst 1865. (= *Aphanocapsa biformis*, *Aphanothece minuta*). Prescott 1962, pl. 101, fig. 17; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 15; Smith 1920, pl. 3, fig. 2; Tilden 1910, pl. 2, fig. 8, 9. PL. 2, FIG. 4

APHANOTHECE Nägeli 1849

The species listed below tend to be planktonic and tend to be absent from organic enrichment; however, they occur under a wide variety of inorganic nutrient conditions.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Colonies usually clathrate, irregularly expanded with large perforations; cells ellipsoidal or cylindrical 2
- 1b Colonies not clathrate; globular or amorphous cells 3
- 2a (1) Cells not associated with pseudovacuoles (gas vacuoles)
..... *A. CLATHRATA*
- 2b Cells associated with pseudovacuoles (gas vacuoles)
..... *A. PULVERULENTA*
- 3a (2) Colonies globular or hemispherical, free floating or attached . 4

- 3b Colonies amorphous, gelatinous masses, becoming free floating .
..... *A. CASTAGNEI*
- 4a (3) Colonies small, 50-150 μ across; numerous groups of cells in
more or less long rows, which under certain circumstances can
become reticulate in pattern *A. NOSTOCOPSIS*
- 4b Colonies large, sometimes over 1 cm. large; cells not arranged
in more or less long rows and not tending toward a reticulate
pattern *A. STAGNINA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- A. CASTAGNEI* Rabenhorst 1865. (= *Anacystis marginata*). Whitford and
Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 39; Guarrera *et al.* 1972, pl. 4, fig.
11; Hollerbakh et Schtina 1969, fig. 5, no. 2; Prescott 1964, fig.
386; Prescott 1962, pl. 105, fig. 5, 6; Desikachary 1959, pl. 21,
fig. 8; Frémy 1934, pl. 3, fig. 8; Tilden 1910, pl. 2, fig. 13.
PL. 2, FIG. 5
- A. CLATHRATA* G. S. West in West et West 1906. Taft and Taft 1971, fig.
571; Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 15, no. 4; Lund
1962, fig. 61; Prescott 1962, pl. 104, fig. 6, 7; Desikachary 1959,
pl. 22, fig. 2; Van Meel 1954, pl. 70, fig. 4; Smith 1950, fig.
466B; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 18; Geitler 1932, fig. 74a; Smith
1920, pl. 6, fig. 3. PL. 2, FIG. 6
- A. NOSTOCOPSIS* Skuja 1932. Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 22A. PL. 2, FIG. 7
- A. PULVERULENTA* Bachmann 1921. Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 17; Geitler
1932, fig. 73. PL. 2, FIG. 8
- A. STAGNINA* Braun in Rabenhorst 1854-1869. (= *Anacystis rupestris*,
Aphanothece prasina, *Coccochloris stagnina*). Whitford and
Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 43; Guarrera *et al.* 1972, pl. 4, fig.
10 a-b; Prescott 1968, pl. 10, fig. 131; Proschkina-Lavrenko et
Makarova 1968, fig. 15, no. 1; Halperin 1964, pl. 1, fig. 1-3;
Prescott 1962, pl. 103, fig. 14-16; Desikachary 1959, pl. 21, fig.
10; Fott 1959, fig. 63; Palmer 1959, pl. 4; Van Meel 1954, pl. 70,
fig. 5; Smith 1950, fig. 466A; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 16;

Frémy 1934, pl. 3, fig. 3; Geitler 1932, fig. 72; Frémy 1930, fig. 26; Smith 1920, pl. 6, fig. 2. PL. 2, FIG. 9

CALOTHRIX C. A. Agardh 1824

All of the species in this work are found in the less organically rich part of the saprobian spectrum and are characteristically attached or periphytic. Fjordingstad (1965a) indicated that various *Calothrix* species are found in the katharobic zone.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

Thallus caespitose, blue-green or brownish; trichomes straight, parallel, swollen at base and tapering to a hair at the apex; sheath thin and colorless; vegetative cells 6-8 μ broad, shorter than broad or as broad as long, constricted at the cross walls; heterocysts basal and hemispherical *C. BRAUNII*

Filaments dark green, pale purple to violet, 2000-3000 μ long, 12-25 μ wide, not swollen or weakly swollen at the base; sheath not laminated and soft, colorless to pale yellow-green; trichome 10-18 μ broad, tapering to a hair at the apex; vegetative cells very short (about 1/3 to 1/5 as broad as long); heterocyst basal *C. CONFERVICOLA*

Filaments solitary, seldom gregarious, often in the mucilage of other algae (such as *Coleochaete* or *Batrachospermum*), 2000-3000 μ long, 10-15 μ broad, bent at the base and inflated, tapering into a long apical hair; vegetative cells 5-11 μ in diameter, discoid and shorter than broad; heterocysts basal, hemispherical and single or double, 9-10 μ in diameter and smaller than the basal cell of the trichome *C. FUSCA*

Thallus brownish or dark black and calcareous with filaments solitary or gregarious which taper from the base (which is appressed to the substrate) into a hair (about 1 μ broad) at the apex; filaments much twisted and contorted with many branches, about 250-1000 μ long, 10-12 μ broad; sheath usually not lamellate, becoming yellowish brown with age; vegetative cells blue-green, shorter than broad, 5-10 μ broad, 2-3 μ long; heterocysts usually basal (rarely intercalary), hemispherical or quadrate-globose,

slightly broader than cells, 6-10 μ broad *C. PARIETINA*

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Filaments 12-25 μ broad, marine *C. CONFERVICOLA*
1b Filaments usually less than 12 μ broad, non-marine 2
2a (1) Filaments enlarged at the basal portion *C. FUSCA*
2b Filaments not enlarged at basal portion 3
3a (2) Sheath brown *C. PARIETINA*
3b Sheath colorless *C. BRAUNII*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- C. BRAUNII* Bornet *et* Flahault 1886. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 68, fig. 3; Prescott 1964, fig. 323c; Prescott 1962, pl. 131, fig. 12; Desikachary 1959, pl. 114, fig. 3; Thompson 1938, pl. 2, fig. 9; Geitler 1932, fig. 381; Frey 1930, fig. 230; Tilden 1910, pl. 18, fig. 11. PL. 2, FIG. 10
- C. CONFERVICOLA* C. A. Agardh 1824. Geitler 1960, fig. 68; Fan 1956, fig. 6; Geitler 1942, fig. 120; Geitler 1932, fig. 376; Tilden 1910, pl. 17, fig. 10, 11. PL. 2, FIG. 11
- C. FUSCA* Bornet *et* Flahault 1886. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 68, fig. 7; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 674; Prescott 1962, pl. 132, fig. 4, 5; Desikachary 1959, pl. 107, fig. 10; Smith 1950, fig. 520; Geitler 1932, fig. 384; Tilden 1910, pl. 17, fig. 10, 11. PL. 2, FIG. 12
- C. PARIETINA* Thuret 1875. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 68, fig. 9; Prescott 1962, pl. 132, fig. 6; Palmer 1959, pl. 4, fig. 34; Desikachary 1959, pl. 108, fig. 6-8; Fan 1956, fig. 1; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 107, fig. 1178, 1179; Geitler 1932, fig. 380; Tilden 1910, pl. 18, fig. 12. PL. 3, FIG. 1

CHAMAESIPHON Braun *et* Grunow *in* Rabenhorst 1865

This is a very important ecologically indicative genus, not only because

of its high frequency in the portion of the saprobian spectrum that is less rich in organic nutrients, but because of its characteristic non-planktonic nature associated with *in situ* development (which can be interpreted as indigenous to the specified conditions under consideration). It ranks behind *Oscillatoria*, *Phormidium*, and *Nostoc* with respect to the number of ecologically significant species included in this survey.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Gonidia mostly joined with the parent plant by means of budding. 5
- 1b Entire contents of the cell disposed into many gonidia
concomitantly *C. CONFERVICOLA*
- 1c Gonidia few in number, successively constricted away from apex
of the protoplast 2
- 2a (1) Sporangium globular to ellipsoidal *C. SUBGLOBOSUM*
- 2b Sporangium club shaped 3
- 3a (2) Pseudovagina colorless *C. INCRUSTANS*
- 3b Pseudovagina colored 4
- 4a (3) Pseudovagina and matrix or mass ("layer") rust red ... *C. POLONICUS*
- 4b Pseudovagina and matrix or mass ("layer") brown to almost black
..... *C. FUSCUS*
- 5a (1) Pseudovagina colored 6
- 5b Pseudovagina colorless 7
- 6a (5) Pseudovagina and matrix or mass ("layer") rust red ... *C. POLONICUS*
- 6b Pseudovagina and matrix or mass ("layer") brown to almost black
..... *C. FUSCUS*
- 7a (5) Sporangia up to 5 μ broad *C. REGULARIS*
- 7b Sporangia broader than 5 μ *C. POLYMORPHUS*

ILLUSTRATIONS

C. CONFERVICOLA Braun in Rabenhorst 1865. Prescott 1962, pl. 108, fig. 4;
Geitler 1942, fig. 61H; Geitler 1932, fig. 243a; Wolle 1887, pl. 100,
fig. 1, 2. PL. 3, FIG. 2

- C. FUSCUS* Hansgirg 1892. (= *Chamaesiphon geitleri*). Friedrich 1973, pl. 5, fig. c-e; Geitler 1942, fig. 72d,e; Geitler 1932, fig. 257, 258; Hansgirg 1892, fig. 37. PL. 3, FIG. 3
- C. INCRUSTANS* Grunow in Rabenhorst 1865. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 64; Prescott 1968, pl. 11, fig. 138; Prescott 1962, pl. 108, fig. 7, 8; Smith 1950, fig. 484; Geitler 1932, fig. 253; Wolle 1887, pl. 200, fig. 3. PL. 3, FIG. 4
- C. POLONICUS* Hansgirg 1892. Geitler 1942, fig. 72b, c; Geitler 1932, fig. 255, 256. PL. 3, FIG. 5.
- C. POLYMORPHUS* Geitler 1925b. Geitler 1960, fig. 49a; Fott 1959, fig. 4d; Geitler 1932, fig. 264. PL. 3, FIG. 6.
- C. REGULARIS* Geitler 1932. (= *Chamaesiphonopsis regularis*, *Xenococcus britannica*, *Oncobyrsa britannica*, *Chamaesiphon "irregularis"*). Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 65; Geitler 1932, fig. 262; Fritsch 1929, fig. 3 A-I; West and Fritsch 1927, fig. 189 C, F-I. PL. 3, FIG. 7
- C. SUBGLOBOSUS* Lemmermann 1910. Geitler 1932, fig. 247. PL. 3, FIG. 8

CHLOROGLOEA Wille 1900

The only species encountered in this study with any real potential as a good indicator of organic nutrient conditions was *Chlorogloea microcystoides*. This species has the added advantage of being a characteristic periphytic form.

Chlorogloea microcystoides Geitler 1925b. Cells 2-4 μ in diameter, blue green, olive green or yellowish; spherical or ellipsoidal in very compact polygonal pattern in variable rows. Colonial mucilage mostly colorless, but may be yellowish or brownish in peripheral area. Nannocytes originate in larger cells by repeated divisions, 1.5-2 μ in diameter.

ILLUSTRATIONS - Desikachary 1959, pl. 9, fig. 8; Geitler 1942, fig. 47; Geitler 1932, fig. 155; Geitler 1925b, fig. U. PL. 3, FIG. 9

CHROOCOCCUS Nägeli 1849

The species of this genus are either so widely tolerant of organic enrichment that they are of little indicative value (such as *Chroococcus turgidus*), or they display tolerance for high inorganic nutrients (*Chroococcus planctonicus*) or low organic nutrients (*Chroococcus minutus*). All species in this study are prominent in the plankton. *Chroococcus prescottii* may have value as an indicator of acidic waters (Prescott 1962), however, too little can be gleaned from the literature at the present to assess its value in indicating nutrient conditions.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Cells 13-70 μ in diameter *C. TURGIDUS*
- 1b Cells 1.5-10 μ in diameter 2
- 2a (1) Colonial mucilage or sheaths of individual cells lamellate
..... *C. VARIUS*
- 2b Colonial mucilage or sheaths of individual cells not lamellate . 3
- 3a (2) Cells without conspicuous gas vacuoles (*C. minutus* may be finely
granular) 4
- 3b Cells with conspicuous gas vacuoles *C. PLANCTONICUS*
- 4a (3) Cells 3-4.5 μ in diameter, in clumps separated from each other
by a conspicuous distance *C. DISPERSUS*
- 4b Cells over 4 μ in diameter and in close proximity to each other 5
- 5a (4) Cells in colonies of 4-8-16 or more *C. LIMNETICUS*
- 5b Cells solitary or in groups of 2 up to 4 (very rarely over 4);
may be finely granulate (NOTE: *C. minutus* is highly variable
when considered *sensu lato*, therefore it can be presented in
a key only with great difficulty) *C. MINUTUS*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- C. DISPERSUS* Lemmermann 1904. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 1;
Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 574; Prescott 1962, pl. 100, fig. 7; Van
Meel 1954, pl. 71, fig. 6; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 32; Geitler
1932, fig. 113d; Smith 1920, pl. 1, fig. 2. PL. 4, FIG. 1
- C. LIMNETICUS* Lemmermann 1898b. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig.
3; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 576; Prescott 1964, fig. 375c; Prescott

1962, pl. 100, fig. 4, 5; Desikachary 1959, pl. 26, fig. 2; Van Meel 1954, pl. 71, fig. 1; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 91, fig. 1050; Smith 1950, fig. 453B; Nygaard 1945, pl. 1, fig. 1; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 33; Thompson 1938, pl. 1, fig. 3; Frémy 1934, pl. 4, fig. 3; Geitler 1932, fig. 113a; Frémy 1930, fig. 44; Smith 1920, pl. 1, fig. 4; Tilden 1910, pl. 1, fig. 8. PL. 4, FIG. 2

C. MINUTUS Nägeli 1849. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 6, fig. 5; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 579; Prescott 1962, pl. 100, fig. 9; Desikachary 1959, pl. 24, fig. 4, pl. 26, fig. 415; Van Meel 1954, pl. 70, fig. 8; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 30; Frémy 1934, pl. 4, fig. 6; Geitler 1932, fig. 113c; Frémy 1930, fig. 42; Smith 1920, pl. 1, fig. 1. PL. 4, FIG. 3

C. PLANCTONICUS Bethge 1935. Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 35; Bethge 1935, fig. 1-2. PL. 4, FIG. 4

C. TURGIDUS Nägeli 1849. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 10; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 581; Prescott 1968, pl. 9, fig. 127; Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 11, no 23-31; Prescott 1962, pl. 100, fig. 19; Geitler 1960, fig. 34; Fott 1959, fig. 6₄; Desikachary 1959, pl. 26, fig. 6; Van Meel 1954, pl. 70, fig. 10; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 91, fig. 1048; Smith 1950, fig. 448A, 453A; Nygaard 1945, fig. 1; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 25; Thompson 1938, pl. 1, fig. 1; Frémy 1934, pl. 4, fig. 5; Geitler 1932, fig. 109b, 110; Frémy 1930, fig. 40; Smith 1920, pl. 1, fig. 9. PL. 4, FIG. 5

C. VARIUS Braun in Rabenhorst 1861-1878. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 12; Prescott 1962, pl. 100, fig. 15; Desikachary 1959, pl. 24, fig. 5; Frémy 1934, pl. 4, fig. 7; Geitler 1932, fig. 114a. PL. 4, FIG. 6

COELOSPHAERIUM Nägeli 1849

All species treated in this work are probably euplanktonic. Species of this genus evidently have no great affinity for waters highly enriched with organic nutrients.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Cells distinctly longer (2-3 times) than broad *C. NAEGELIANUM*
- 1b Cells spherical or broadly ellipsoidal 2
- 2a (1) Cells up to 2.3 μ broad, colony 15-25 μ in diameter ... *C. PUSILLUM*
- 2b Cells 2.3-4 μ wide, colony 20-90 μ in diameter ... *C. KUETZINGIANUM*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- C. KUETZINGIANUM* Nägeli 1849. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 50; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 583; Prescott 1962, pl. 106, fig. 2; Fott 1959, fig. 7₂; Desikachary 1959, pl. 28, fig. 7-8; Skuja 1956, pl. 5, fig. 19; Van Meel 1954, pl. 71, fig. 7, 11; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 90, fig. 1045; Smith 1950, fig. 470A; Nygaard 1945, pl. 4, fig. 5; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 44; Geitler 1932, fig. 121c, d; Smith 1920, pl. 3, fig. 4-5. PL. 4, FIG. 7
- C. NAEGELIANUM* Unger 1854. (= *Woronichinia naegeliana*). Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 51; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 584; Prescott 1962, pl. 106, fig. 4; Desikachary 1959, pl. 28, fig. 9, 16; Mabilie 1956, fig. 1; Van Meel 1954, pl. 71, fig. 2, 10; Prescott 1954, fig. 378a; Smith 1950, fig. 470B,C; Nygaard 1945, pl. 1, fig. 4; Geitler 1942, fig. 40 c-d; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 49; Geitler 1932, fig. 121a, b, e, fig. 122b, c; Smith 1920, pl. 3, fig. 6, pl. 4, fig. 1. PL. 4, FIG. 8
- C. PUSILLUM* Van Goor 1924. (= *Gomphosphaeria pusilla*). Van Goor 1924, fig. 10

CYLINDROSPERMUM Kützting 1843

Although this is not a small genus, only one of its species (*Cylindrospermum majus*) in this investigation has revealed possible ecologically diagnostic characteristics. It mostly is associated with a lower inorganic nutrient status (dystrophic-oligotrophic), evidently avoiding the more alkaline waters and higher organic nutrient concentrations. It is one of the few blue green algae species that apparently does not show great adversity to pH below 7.

Cylindrospermum majus (*maius*) Kützting 1843. Cells short and cylindrical

or barrel shaped, 3-5 μ in diameter, 4-6 μ long. Heterocysts elongated and only slightly larger than vegetative cells, 5-10 μ long. ILLUSTRATIONS - Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 62, fig. 16; Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 11, no. 13-17; Prescott 1964, fig. 351; Prescott 1962, pl. 122, fig. 11, 12; Desikachary 1959, pl. 8, fig. 1; Geitler 1942, fig. 127b; Thompson 1938, pl. 2, fig. 6; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 83; Geitler 1932, fig. 520b; Frémy 1930, fig. 315; Tilden 1910, pl. 10, fig. 4. PL. 4, FIG. 9

DACTYLOCOCCOPSIS Hansgirg 1888

All species treated in this work seem to be associated with low levels of nutrients and are planktonic.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Cells more or less bent 2
- 1b Cells straight or almost straight, club shaped, or tear drop shaped 3
- 2a (1) Cells 1-3 μ broad, 5-25 μ long *D. RHAPHIDIOIDES*
- 2b Cells 1-1.5 μ broad, 27-45 μ long *D. IRREGULARIS*
- 3a (1) Cells over 3.2 μ broad at maturity *D. SMITHII*
- 3b Cells less than 3.2 μ broad at maturity *D. ELLIPSOIDEUS*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- D. ELLIPSOIDEUS* Geitler 1942. (= *Rhabdogloea ellipsoidea*). B. Schröder 1917, pl. 10, fig. 3. (*Dactylococcopsis smithii* is probably synonymous with *D. ellipsoideus*). PL. 4, FIG. 10
- D. IRREGULARIS* Smith 1922. Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 63; Geitler 1932, fig. 138a; Smith 1922, fig. 26-28. FIG. 4, FIG. 11
- D. RHAPHIDIOIDES* Hansgirg 1888. Prescott 1962, pl. 105, fig. 13-15; Desikachary 1959, pl. 29, fig. 1-2; Van Meel 1954, pl. 71, fig. 8; Geitler 1942, fig. 28d; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 62; Geitler 1932, fig. 137; Frémy 1930, fig. 1. PL. 4, FIG. 12
- D. SMITHII* Chodat et Chodat 1925. Prescott 1962, pl. 105, fig. 3, 4;

Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 66. PL. 4, FIG. 13

DESMONEMA Berkeley et Thwaites 1849

This genus has only one taxon that is important in water quality evaluation, *Desmonema wrangelii*, indigenous to waters low in organic nutrients (saprophobic).

Desmonema wrangelii Bornet et Flahault 1887. (= *Coleodesmium wrangelii*, *Calothrix dillwynii*). Several parallel trichomes within one sheath; heterocysts basal and trichome attenuated toward the apical or distal end. ILLUSTRATIONS - Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 64, fig. 11; Geitler 1932, fig. 512; Tilden 1910, pl. 14, fig. 10. PL. 4, FIG. 14

DICHOTHRIX Zanardini 1858

This genus, although not small in number of species, apparently has only one species (*D. gypsophila*) with any real indicative value in dealing with water quality evaluation. Evidence is good that this species avoids environments of high nutrient content; it has the added advantage of being a diagnostic periphytic (epilithic) form, implying that usually it develops indigenous to the area where it occurs and is not regarded as allochthonous or of exogenous occurrence when found (especially in abundance).

Dichothrix gypsophila Bornet et Flahault 1886. Cells shorter than wide at base and with convex walls, about 6-8 μ in diameter; cells becoming longer than wide at distal end, cylindrical and without constricted cross walls, tapering to a point. Filament profusely branched; branches parallel to the principal trichome and enclosed in the same sheath for a prominent distance. Sheaths are highly variable. ILLUSTRATIONS - Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 69, fig. 1; Prescott 1962, pl. 133, fig. 1, 2; Desikachary 1959, pl. 107, fig. 5, 8, 9; Geitler 1942, fig. 112; Frémy 1934, pl. 41, fig. 3; Geitler 1932, fig. 372; Frémy 1930, fig. 241; Tilden 1910, pl. 19, fig. 2. PL. 5, FIG. 1

FISCHERELLA Gomont 1895

This is an interesting genus ecologically, but it has little to offer in the present state of knowledge concerning water quality appraisal.

Fischerella muscicola Gomont 1895. (= *Stigonema muscicola*). Thallus prostrate, main filament multiseriate (10-14 μ in diameter) with several unilateral and uniseriate branches (4-6 μ in diameter) which may give rise to hormogonia up to 100 μ long. Heterocysts rectanguloid or globular and about the size of normal vegetative cells. ILLUSTRATIONS - Hollerbakh et Schtina 1969, fig. 39, no. 1; Prescott 1962, pl. 130, fig. 7, 8; Geitler 1960, fig. 87; Geitler 1942, fig. 84; Geitler 1932, fig. 294. PL. 5, FIG. 2

GLOEOCAPSA Kützing 1843

In spite of the fact that this is a large genus it is of little value in indicating water quality because the precise ecology of the component species is so poorly known. Evidently few, if any, species are indigenous to highly polluted regions.

Gloeocapsa aeruginosa Kützing 1845-1849. Irregular or globular thallus consisting of firm blue green mucilage with spherical blue green cells 2-4 μ in diameter arranged in groups of 1-6 and surrounded by colorless sheaths 4-8 μ wide. ILLUSTRATIONS - Prescott 1962, pl. 101, fig. 6; Geitler 1960, fig. 3e; Tilden 1910, pl. 1, fig. 19. PL. 5, FIG. 3

GLOEOTRICHIA J. G. Agardh 1842

This genus has few (if any) species that are important as indicators of organic enrichment; however, *Gloeotrichia echinulata* is important in blooms and is saproxenous, and *G. natans* may be associated with β mesosaprobic conditions.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Layer (matrix) firm, filaments separable with difficulty by pressure *G. PISUM*
- 1b Layer (matrix) delicate, filaments separable easily with pressure 2
- 2a (1) Colonies globular or spherical, planktonic with radiating arrangement of trichomes from common center *G. ECHINULATA*
- 2b Colonies not planktonic or if free floating, irregularly globular or globose with radiating trichomes *G. NATANS*

ILLUSTRATIONS

G. ECHINULATA Richter 1894. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 69, fig. 5; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 650; Hollerbakh et Shtina 1969, fig. 40, no. 9-11; Prescott 1968, pl. 12, fig. 155; Prescott 1962, pl. 134, fig. 1, 2; Geitler 1960, fig. 9b; Desikachary 1959, pl. 116, fig. 9-10; Smith 1950, fig. 523; Nygaard 1945, fig. 6; Geitler 1942, fig. 3b; Geitler 1932, fig. 409; Smith 1920, pl. 11, fig. 5-6; Richter 1894, fig. 1-8. PL. 5, FIG. 4

G. NATANS Rabenhorst 1847. Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 651; Proshkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 11, no. 5-8; Prescott 1962, pl. 134, fig. 6, 7; Palmer 1959, fig. 37; Fott 1959, fig. 11_u, 12; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 106, fig. 1171, 1172; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 70; Geitler 1932, fig. 406, 407. PL. 5, FIG. 5

G. PISUM Thuret 1875. Prescott 1962, pl. 134, fig. 8-10; Geitler 1960, fig. 93a; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 106, fig. 1173, 1174; Geitler 1942, fig. 118; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 73; Frémy 1934, pl. 47, fig. 1; Geitler 1932, fig. 401; Frémy 1929, fig. 244. PL. 5, FIG. 6

GOMPHOSPHAERIA Kützing 1836

The two species treated in this work are diagnostic planktonic forms; they evidently are restricted to the β mesosaprobic-oligosaprobic part of the saprobian spectrum, but vary widely in respect to inorganic nutrients.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Cells 2-4 μ in diameter, thallus aquatic *G. LACUSTRIS*
- 1b Cells 4-15 μ in diameter, thallus aquatic or subaerial . *G. APONINA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

G. APONINA Kützing 1836. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 52; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 589; Proshkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 19, no. 2; Prescott 1964, fig. 373a; Prescott 1962, pl. 106, fig. 5; Geitler 1960, fig. 35a; Desikachary 1959, pl. 28, fig. 1-3; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 90, fig. 1042, 1043; Smith 1950, fig. 472; Nygaard 1945, pl. 1, fig. 7; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 39; Frémy

1934, pl. 4, fig. 2; Geitler 1932, fig. 117a-c, 118b; Frémy 1930, fig. 39; Smith 1920, pl. 4, fig. 2-3. PL. 6, FIG. 1

G. LACUSTRIS Chodat 1898. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 53; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 591; Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 19, no. 1; Prescott 1964, fig. 373b; Prescott 1962, pl. 106, fig. 9; Geitler 1960, fig. 72b-c; Desikachary 1959, pl. 28, fig. 4-6, 12, 13; Van Meel 1954, pl. 71, fig. 5; Geitler 1942, fig. 40a; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 38; Frémy 1934, pl. 4, fig. 1; Geitler 1932, fig. 117d, e, 118a; Frémy 1930, fig. 38. PL. 6, FIG. 2

HAPALOSIPHON Nägeli 1849

Few species in this genus have been investigated in sufficient detail to result in any meaningful inferences; however, it is likely that *Hapalosiphon fontinalis* is an oligosaprobic indicator.

Hapalosiphon fontinalis Bornet 1889. (= *H. pumilus*, *H. intricatus*).
Thallus 1000-3000 μ high, floccose or caespitose; side branches long, erect and thinner (9-12 μ wide) than main filament and with a thinner sheath; hormogonia 5-7 μ wide, 100-300 μ long, consisting of about 10-50 cells. Main filament interwoven, 12-24 μ wide, mostly uniseriate or occasionally multiseriate, cells spherical and about as broad as long. ILLUSTRATIONS - Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 67, fig. 3; Hollerbakh et Schtina 1969, fig. 39, no. 2; Geitler 1960, fig. 27c, d; Desikachary 1959, pl. 130, fig. 3; Smith 1950, fig. 513; Geitler 1932, fig. 332; Frémy 1930, fig. 342; Tilden 1910, pl. 14, fig. 13. PL. 6, FIG. 3

HOMOEOTHRIX Kirchner 1898

Evidently so few species of this genus have been observed and studied in ecological detail in the field that little of diagnostic value has appeared in the literature.

Homoeothrix crustacea Woronichin 1923. Thallus brown, more or less thickened with calcareous incrustations; filaments closely crowded, erect, in the upper part essentially branched out in a brush-like manner, 165-460

μ long, about 3 μ wide; cells 1.5-2.5 μ wide, about as broad as long or sometimes longer, shorter than broad at apex, constricted at cross walls.

ILLUSTRATIONS - Elenkin 1949, Abb. 558. PL. 6, FIG. 4

LYNGBYA C. A. Agardh 1824

It is striking that so large a genus as this has supplied us with so few good indicator species of water quality. Little is known about the member species in respect to water quality even though they are found in a great variety of ecological conditions. No species has any great diagnostic value, although species included in the present work were thought to generally occupy the middle part of the saprobial spectrum ($\pm$ mesosaprobic).

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Filaments attached at base, upright *L. KUETZINGII*
- 1b Filaments without apparent basal portion, sometimes however with the middle or the entire length attached 2
- $\equiv$ 2a (1) Filaments more or less regularly coiled or twisted 3
- 1a appendix**
- $\equiv$ 2b Filaments not coiled or twisted 4
- 1b appendix**
- 3a (2) Cells longer than broad *L. CONTORTA* I
- 3b Cells shorter or little longer than wide *L. CIRCUMCRETA* I
- $\equiv$ 4a (2) Filaments singular and free floating *L. LIMNETICA* I
- 4a appendix**
- $\equiv$ 4b Filaments not singular or free floating 5
- 4b appendix**
- 5a (4) Filaments up to 4 or 5 μ wide *L. DIGUETI* I
- 5b Filaments wider *L. MARTENSIANA* I

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

Filaments solitary, not attached, short and in a broad helical or screw-shaped pattern, with 2-9 complete spirals (usually 2-3); sheaths very thin, firm and colorless; cells usually quadratic or shorter than broad, 1.5-2.5 μ broad, 1-2 μ long, pale blue-green; terminal cell rounded, without calyptra *L. CIRCUMCRETA*

Filaments helically coiled or spiraled (rarely straight); trichomes

without constricted cross walls and not tapering at the apices; cells longer than broad, 1.5-2 μ in diameter, 3.5-5 μ long; sheaths firm and thin *L. CONTORTA*

Filaments solitary or entangled, sometimes forming bundles, often attached to filamentous algae which have walls that are non-mucilaginous; filaments up to 3.2 μ in diameter; sheaths thin; trichomes 2.5-3 μ in diameter; cells 1.5-3.5 μ long; apical cell convex *L. DIGUETII*

Filaments straight or slightly bent, rigid, individual or more often gregarious, 2-3.5 μ broad, 30-70 μ long, attached at base; sheath narrow and colorless; cells 1.5-2 μ broad, usually 1/2 to 1/3 as long as broad; without constricted cross walls, without granules, pale blue-green; end cell rounded *L. KUETZINGII*

Filaments straight or slightly bent, solitary, 1-3 μ wide; trichomes 1-1.25 μ in diameter, not tapering at the apices; cells 1-12 μ long without constricted cross walls, with or without granules (gas vacuoles); sheaths colorless and thin; end cell not attenuated, usually slightly rounded *L. LIMNETICA*

Filaments long, about 6-14 μ broad, more or less curved, entangled and interwoven, forming a blue-green thallus; sheath colorless, firm, fairly thick (1.5-2 μ); trichomes 6-12 μ broad, conspicuously rounded apical cells, pale blue-green; cells about 1/2 to 1/4 as long as broad; 1.7-3.3 μ long; 1 or 2 conspicuous granules (=gas vacuoles) at cross walls which are not constricted *L. MARTENSIANA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- L. CIRCUMCRETA* G. S. West 1907. Van Meel 1954, pl. 72, fig. 3; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 204; Geitler 1932, fig. 661k; Frémy 1930, fig. 171; G. S. West 1907, pl. 9, fig. 7. PL. 6, FIG. 5
- L. CONTORTA* Lemmermann 1898a. Guarrera *et al.* 1972, pl. 5, fig. 4; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 609; Bourrelly 1970, pl. 130, fig. 1, 2; Prescott 1962, pl. 112, fig. 1; Desikachary 1959, pl. 48, fig. 5, pl. 50, fig. 5, 9; Van Meel 1954, pl. 73, fig. 9-10; Smith 1950, fig. 492A; Huber-

Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 202; Frémy 1934, pl. 29, fig. 2; Frémy 1930, fig. 172; Smith 1920, pl. 7, fig. 12-13; Lemmermann 1898, pl. 5, fig. 10-13. PL. 6, FIG. 6

L. DIGUETI Gomont in Hariot 1895. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 50; Prescott 1962, pl. 112, fig. 8; Desikachary 1959, pl. 53, fig. 8; Palmer 1959, pl. 3; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 92, fig. 1070; Geitler 1932, fig. 656e; Frémy 1930, fig. 163. PL. 6, FIG. 7

L. KUETZINGII Schmidle 1896 (1897). Desikachary 1959, pl. 48, fig. 2; Geitler 1942, fig. 146. PL. 6, FIG. 8

L. LIMNETICA Lemmermann 1898b. Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 29, no. 3-4; Lund 1962, fig. 62; Prescott 1962, pl. 112, fig. 7; Desikachary 1959, pl. 50, fig. 11; Van Meel 1954, pl. 73, fig. 8; Nygaard 1945, pl. 1, fig. 16; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 207; Frémy 1934, pl. 29, fig. 3; Geitler 1932, fig. 661a, b; Frémy 1930, fig. 165; Smith 1920, pl. 7, fig. 9-11; Lemmermann 1910, fig. 8. PL. 6, FIG. 9

L. MARTENSIANA Melleghini 1837. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 55; Hollerbakh et Schtina 1969, fig. 5, no. 12; Prescott 1962, pl. 112, fig. 11; Fott 1959, fig. 136; Desikachary 1959, pl. 52, fig. 6; Frémy 1934, pl. 29, fig. 1; Geitler 1932, fig. 676; Frémy 1930, fig. 158; Tilden 1910, pl. 5, fig. 43. PL. 6, FIG. 10

MERISMOPEDIA Meyen 1839

Members of this genus occur under a variable range of organic nutrient content (saprobian spectrum) and salt content (halobian spectrum). Few, if any, species are of any value in water quality investigations.

KEY TO SPECIES

- | | | |
|--------|--|---------------------|
| 1a | Cells up to 2 1/2 times as long as broad | <i>M. CONVOLUTA</i> |
| 1b | Cells as long as broad or slightly longer than broad | 2 |
| 2a (1) | Cells up to 3.5 μ broad | 3 |
| 2b | Cells broader | 4 |

- 3a (2) Cells .5 to .8 μ broad *M. MINIMA*
 3b Cells 1.3 to 2 μ broad *M. TENUISSIMA*
 3c Cells 2.5 to 3.5 μ broad *M. PUNCTATA*
 4a (2) Cells 3-6 μ broad *M. GLAUCA*
 4b Cells 5-10 μ broad *M. ELEGANS*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- M. CONVOLUTA* De Brébisson in Kützing 1849. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 44; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 594; Prescott 1962, pl. 103, fig. 13; Geitler 1960, fig. 37; Desikachary 1959, pl. 29, fig. 8, 12, 13; Geitler 1942, fig. 37. PL. 6, FIG. 11
- M. ELEGANS* Braun in Kützing 1849. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 45; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 596; Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 18, no. 6; Prescott 1962, pl. 101, fig. 1; Desikachary 1959, pl. 29, fig. 9; Van Meel 1954, pl. 71, fig. 12; Smith 1950, fig. 468A; Nygaard 1945, fig. 5; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 54; Thompson 1938, pl. 1, fig. 9; Geitler 1932, fig. 129e; Smith 1920, pl. 2, fig. 5. PL. 6, FIG. 12
- M. GLAUCA* Nägeli 1849. (= *Agmenellum quadruplicatum ex parte*). Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 46; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 597; Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 18, no. 3; Prescott 1962, pl. 101, fig. 2-4; Geitler 1960, fig. 36b, c, 38; Desikachary 1959, pl. 29, fig. 5; Fott 1959, fig. 8; Palmer 1959, fig. 9, and pl. 4; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 91, fig. 1052; Nygaard 1945, pl. 1, fig. 6; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 59; Geitler 1932, fig. 129d; Smith 1920, pl. 2, fig. 4. PL. 6, FIG. 13
- M. MINIMA* Beck in Beck et Zahlbruckner 1897. Guarrera et al. 1972, pl. 4, fig. 5; Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 18, no. 1, 2; Desikachary 1959, pl. 29, fig. 11; Skuja 1949, pl. 1, fig. 11. PL. 6, FIG. 14
- M. PUNCTATA* Meyen 1839. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 48; Guarrera et al. 1972, pl. 4, fig. 6; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 599;

Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 18, no. 4-5; Prescott 1962, pl. 102, fig. 10; Geitler 1960, fig. 36a; Desikachary 1959, pl. 23, fig. 5, pl. 29, fig. 6; González Guerrero 1950, pl. 1, fig. 8; Smith 1950, fig. 468B; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 58; Thompson 1938, pl. 1, fig. 8; Geitler 1932, fig. 129c. PL. 6, FIG. 15

M. TENUISSIMA Lemmermann 1898b. (= *Agmenellum quadruplicatum ex parte*).

Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 49; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 600; Prescott 1968, pl. 10, fig. 132; Prescott 1962, pl. 100, fig. 17; Desikachary 1959, pl. 29, fig. 7, pl. 30, fig. 8,9; Palmer 1959, pl. 3; Nygaard 1945, fig. 4; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 57; Geitler 1932, fig. 129a-b; Smith 1920, pl. 2, fig. 2. PL. 6, FIG. 16

MICROCOLEUS Desmazières 1823

Much more observation on field ecology needs to be conducted on members of this genus. Only *Microcoleus subtorulosus* exhibits good indicative characteristics with respect to nutrient content; it is an oligosaprobic and periphytic indicator and is not typically found in waters of high organic content. Patrick *et al.* (1967) implied that *Microcoleus vaginatus* is pollution tolerant. Evidently these authors interpret this species as *sensu lato* which includes *Phormidium autumnale* Gomont 1890. If *P. autumnale* is treated separately from *M. vaginatus* (as it is in the present work), then the latter species is of essentially no value in water quality evaluation.

Microcoleus subtorulosus Gomont 1890. Sheath very gelatinous; trichomes straight and numerous, attenuated at ends, 6-10 μ broad, conspicuously constricted at cross walls; cells 5-10 μ long, end cell not capitate.

ILLUSTRATIONS - Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 74; Desikachary 1959, pl. 56, fig. 8, 9; Palmer 1959, pl. 4; Geitler 1932, fig. 751; Tilden 1910, pl. 6, fig. 32; Gomont 1892, pl. 14, fig. 14-15. PL. 7, FIG. 1

MICROCROCIS Richter 1892

This a fairly unimportant genus ecologically (from the standpoint of nutrients); however, *Microcrocis geminata* appears to be eutrophic in respect to inorganic nutrients.

Microcrocis geminata Geitler 1942. (= *Holopedia geminata*, *Microcrocis dieteli*). Colonies large (about 1-3 mm. across), leaf-like, flat; cells cylindrical, thick, often loosely stratified, about 12-14 μ long and 6-7 μ broad. ILLUSTRATIONS - Drouet and Daily 1956, fig. 181; Geitler 1942, fig. 36; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 59B; Geitler 1932, fig. 131. PL. 7, FIG. 2

MICROCYSTIS Kützing 1833

Most species in this work are mesotrophic-eutrophic forms and are found in the less enriched part of the saprobian spectrum. *Microcystis aeruginosa* is a diagnostic planktonic mesotrophic-eutrophic indicator. The genus is characterized by planktonic forms.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Cells spherical 2
- 1b Cells elongated *M. ELABENS*
- 2a (1) Cells with gas vacuoles 3
- 2b Cells without gas vacuoles *M. INCERTA*
- 3a (2) Cells 3-7 μ broad *M. VIRIDIS*
- 3b Cells less than 3 μ broad 4
- 4a (3) Colonies prominently perforated (fenestrated) 5
- 4b Colonies not prominently perforated *M. FLOSAQUAE*
- 5a (4) Prominent refractive mucilage (with shining appearance under the microscope) *M. WESENBERGII*
- 5b Surrounding mucilage absent *M. AERUGINOSA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

M. AERUGINOSA Kützing 1846. (= *Anacystis cyanea*, *Polycystis aeruginosa*).

Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 24; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 601; Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 13, no. 1-2; Lund 1962, fig. 58; Prescott 1964, fig. 377b; Prescott 1962, pl. 102, fig. 1-4; Lund 1962, fig. 58; Palmer 1959, fig. 8, and pl. 1; Fott 1959, fig. 6₂; Desikachary 1959, pl. 17, fig. 1, 26, pl. 18, fig. 10;

- Van Meel 1954, pl. 70, fig. 1-2; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 91, fig. 1053, 1054; Smith 1950, fig. 457; Nygaard 1945, pl. 1, fig. 1; Geitler 1942, fig. 31; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 4; Geitler 1932, fig. 59d; Frémy 1930, fig. 15; Crow 1923, fig. a. PL. 7, FIG. 3
- M. ELABENS* Kützing 1846. (= *Polycystis elabens*). Desikachary 1959, pl. 18, fig. 12, pl. 20, fig. 6-7; Geitler 1942, fig. 32b; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 6; Frémy 1934, pl. 2, fig. 1; Geitler 1932, fig. 65; Frémy 1930, fig. 19; Tilden 1910, pl. 2, fig. 19. PL. 7, FIG. 4
- M. FLOSAQUAE* Kirchner 1898. (= *Polycystis flosaquae*). Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 26; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 603; Prescott 1964, fig. 377a; Desikachary 1959, pl. 17, fig. 11, pl. 18, fig. 11; Van Meel 1954, pl. 70, fig. 3; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 5; Geitler 1932, fig. 59e, f; Frémy 1930, fig. 16. PL. 8, FIG. 1
- M. INCERTA* Lemmermann 1899. (= *M. pulverea* f. *incerta*, *M. reinboldii*). Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 604; Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 14, no. 2; Prescott 1962, pl. 102, fig. 5; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 91, fig. 1055; Nygaard 1945, pl. 1, fig. 3; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 5D; Geitler 1932, fig. 64. PL. 8, FIG. 2
- M. VIRIDIS* Lemmermann 1903. Desikachary 1959, pl. 18, fig. 1-6; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 2; Frémy 1934, pl. 1, fig. 8. PL. 8, FIG. 3
- M. WESENBERGII* Komárek in Kondratjewa 1964. (= *Diplocystis wesenbergii*). Lund 1962, fig. 59-60. PL. 8, FIG. 4

NODULARIA Mertens in Jürgens 1822, Dec. 15, No. 4

The one species (*Nodularia spumigena*) reported in the present work is probably β mesosaprobic and is found in brackish waters; it is notorious as a producer of materials toxic to higher animals. The genus is not of any special value in water quality appraisal in fresh waters proper.

Nodularia spumigena Mertens in Jürgens 1822, Dec. 15, No. 4. Filaments 8-15 μ in diameter, enclosed in entanglements in gelatinous masses. Cells

6-10 μ in diameter, about 5-7 μ long, very compressed in appearance.
 Akinetes intercalary, about 12-15 μ in diameter, 6-10 μ long. ILLUSTRATIONS -
 Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 62, fig. 24; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 640;
 Prescott 1968, pl. 11, fig. 148; Proshkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig.
 29, no. 1; Prescott 1962, pl. 122, fig. 3-5; Palmer 1959, pl. 5; Desikachary
 1959, pl. 80, fig. 13, 14; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 99, fig. 1139;
 Smith 1950, fig. 505; Geitler 1942, fig. 21; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 107;
 Frémy 1934, pl. 60, fig. 4; Geitler 1932, fig. 554b, c. PL. 8, FIG. 5

NOSTOC Vaucher 1803

All species encountered in this study were found in the enriched part
 of the saprobian spectrum. Very little information is listed in the species
 profile sheets concerning the nutrient spectrum, however most species are
 probably typical of eutrophic waters. Most species tend to be non-planktonic.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Usually endophytic, symbiotic (on liverworts) (probably
facultative in aquatic habitats) *N. SPHAERICUM*
- 1b Free living 2
- 2a (1) Colonial mass (layer) without compact outer gelatinous layer,
more or less formless 4
- 2b Colonial mass (layer) with compact outer layer 3
- 3a (2) Trichomes not radially arranged *N. CAERULEUM* (*COERULEUM*)
- 3b Trichomes radially arranged *N. ZETTERSTEDTII*
- 4a (2) Plant body (colonial mass) microscopically small *N. PALUDOSUM*
- 4b Plant body (colonial mass) macroscopically large (visible) 5
- ≡ 5a (4) Colonies aquatic, olive green to blue green or dirty green;
5a akinetes without ochraceous membranes 6
appendix
- ≡ 5b Colonies generally aerophytic or subaerial, brownish;
5b akinetes with ochraceous membranes (probably facultative in
appendix aquatic habitats) *N. MUSCORUM* I
- 6a (5) Trichomes densely entangled, strongly curved *N. LINCKIA* I
- 6b Trichomes loosely or not densely disposed *N. CARNEUM* I

ILLUSTRATIONS

- N. CARNEUM* C. A. Agardh 1824. Prescott 1962, pl. 119, fig. 9; Geitler 1960, fig. 98b; Desikachary 1959, pl. 69, fig. 6; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 101, fig. 1154; Geitler 1942, fig. 132b; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 95; Geitler 1932, fig. 530; Frémy 1930, fig. 278; Tilden 1910, pl. 7, fig. 3. PL. 8, FIG. 6
- N. CAERULEUM (COERULEUM)* Lyngbye 1819. Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 641; Prescott 1962, pl. 119, fig. 10, 11; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 101; Frémy 1934, pl. 59, fig. 3. PL. 8, FIG. 7
- N. LINCKIA* Bornet *et* Thuret 1880. Prescott 1962, pl. 119, fig. 14-16; Geitler 1960, fig. 12, 66f-1; Smith 1950, fig. 501; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 93; Frémy 1934, pl. 58, fig. 1; Geitler 1932, fig. 528b; Frémy 1930, fig. 276; Tilden 1910, pl. 7, fig. 1. PL. 8, FIG. 8
- N. MUSCORUM* C. A. Agardh 1812. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 62, fig. 3; Hollerbakh *et* Schtina 1969, fig. 29, no. 6; Prescott 1962, pl. 120, fig. 6; Desikachary 1959, pl. 70, fig. 2; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 100, fig. 1149; Geitler 1932, fig. 535; Frémy 1930, fig. 281; Tilden 1910, pl. 7, fig. 12-14. PL. 8, FIG. 9
- N. PALUDOSUM* Kützting 1850. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 62, fig. 4; Hollerbakh *et* Schtina 1969, fig. 39, no. 5; Prescott 1962, pl. 121, fig. 1-3; Desikachary 1959, pl. 69, fig. 2; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 92; Geitler 1932, fig. 528a; Frémy 1930, fig. 275; Tilden 1910, pl. 6, fig. 38. PL. 8, FIG. 10.
- N. SPHAERICA (SPHAERICUM)* Vaucher 1803. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 62, fig. 9, 9a; Prescott 1962, pl. 121, fig. 6-9; Geitler 1942, fig. 134; Frémy 1934, pl. 59, fig. 1; Geitler 1932, fig. 539b; Frémy 1930, fig. 284; Tilden 1910, pl. 8, fig. 2. PL. 9, FIG. 1
- N. ZETTERSTEDTII* Areschoug 1872. Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 104; Geitler 1932, fig. 549. PL. 9, FIG. 2

ONCOBYRSA C. A. Agardh 1827

Oncobyraea is not important in appraising water quality because of the wide tolerance of its members and because of the general lack of ecological knowledge in the literature.

Oncobyraea cesatii (*cesatiana*) Rabenhorst 1865. (= *Hydrococcus cesatii*). Bottom more or less circular, mostly clearly nematoparenchymatous, more rarely blastoparenchymatous. Cells of the nematoparenchyma (namely marginal cells) longer than wide, about 2 μ wide and 4 μ long. Filaments mostly radially arranged, often with bent end cells. At maturity mostly growing upright, with radial or parallel filaments, with crust shaped or hemispherical nodules. Microscopically small thallus. Cells of upright filaments as long as wide or longer than wide, 1-2.5 μ broad. ILLUSTRATIONS - Friedrich 1973, pl. 5, fig. g, pl. 13, fig. h; Fott 1959, fig. 9a,b; Geitler 1932, fig. 192; Tilden 1910, pl. 2, fig. 41. PL. 9, FIG. 3

OSCILLATORIA Vaucher 1803

This is by far the most significant of all blue green algae genera in determining water quality and it is highly significant as a diagnostic indicator among other major algae groups. According to Palmer 1969, only *Euglena* (flagellate) is more important as a genus of algae indicative of pollution. Virtually all species of *Oscillatoria* encountered in the present investigation of the literature are heavily favored by occurrence in organically nutrified waters. Evidently there is only one species (*Oscillatoria splendida*) in which there is any possibility of any important evidence that may indicate a potential occurrence characteristic of saprophobic or katharobic conditions (= avoidance of organically enriched waters). The species of this genus are typically found in stagnant waters; no species encountered in this investigation is known by the writer to be characteristic of the rheophilous-rheobiontic end of the current spectrum. It is one of the few genera of blue green algae which is found under a wide variation in pH and halobion spectra. This genus is probably the most important of all blue green algae from the standpoint of total biomass because of its wide tolerance of pH, salt, and enrichment conditions.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Cells very short, breadth at most 1/3 of length 2

1b	Cells with length being 1/3 of breadth or longer	6
2a (1)	Trichome not tapered or scarcely tapered at ends	3
2b	Trichome prominently tapered at end <i>O. ANGUINA</i>	
3a (2)	Cells of trichome with constricted crosswalls <i>O. SANCTA</i>	
3b	Cells of trichome not constricted at crosswalls	4
4a (3)	Trichome more than 23 μ in diameter <i>O. PRINCEPS</i>	
4b	Trichomes less than 23 μ	5
5a (4)	Trichomes straight for at least a portion of their length, usually bent at apex; apical cell broadly rounded <i>O. CURVICEPS</i>	
5b	Trichomes straight or only very slightly bent, tapering very slightly or not at all toward the apex, apical cell rotundiform <i>O. LIMOSA</i>	
6a (1)	Trichome with prominent yellow green color (which however may be variable)	7
6b	Trichome without characteristic yellow green color	12
7a (6)	Trichome up to 2.5 μ wide (broad)	8
7b	Trichome over 2.5 μ wide	11
8a (7)	Trichomes 1-1.5 μ wide	9
8b	Trichomes 2-2.5 μ wide	10
9a (8)	One or two small gas vacuoles per cell; trichome straight, singular <i>O. TRICHOIDES</i>	
9b	Cells without gas vacuoles; trichome straight or more or less crooked, singular or few in number, rarely united into "layer" <i>O. SUBTILISSIMA</i>	
10a (8)	Cells without large gas vacuoles; trichomes coiled	<i>O. MINIMA</i>
10b	Cells with large lobed gas vacuoles; trichomes bent or not coiled <i>O. LAUTERBORNII</i>	
11a (7)	Cells 4 to 7 times longer than broad	<i>O. PUTRIDA</i>
11b	Cells shorter	<i>O. CHLORINA</i>
12a (6)	Trichome at the ends or even over longer distance spiraled	<i>O. TEREBRIFORMIS</i>

12b	Trichome at the ends not spiraled or only hooked or bent	13
13a (12)	Trichome not prominently attenuated at ends	14
13b	Trichome prominently attenuated at the ends	28
14a (13)	Cells shorter than broad	15
14b	Cells longer than broad	21
15a (14)	Cells of trichome with conspicuously constricted crosswalls	16
15b	Cells of trichome with crosswalls not conspicuously constricted.	17
16a (15)	Trichome 5-7 μ broad	<i>O. LACUSTRIS</i>
16b	Trichome broader	<i>O. CHALYBEA</i>
17a (15)	Trichome broader than 10 μ	<i>O. BORNETI</i>
17b	Trichome narrower than 10 μ	18
$\equiv$ 18a (17)	Trichome broader than 5 μ (may be 4 μ wide in extreme cases in <i>O. tenuis</i>)	19
2a appendix		
$\equiv$ 18b	Trichome narrower than 5 μ	<i>O. PLANCTONICA</i> Y
2b appendix		
19a (18)	Cell crosswalls not granulated	<i>O. SIMPLICISSIMA</i> Y
19b	Cell crosswalls granulated	20
20a (19)	Trichomes 4-10 μ wide, apical cells more or less hemispherical with slightly thickened outer membrane; thallus blue green or olive green	<i>O. TENUIS</i> Y
20b	Trichomes 6-10 μ broad; end cells rounded and truncated, without calyptra or outer thickening; thallus olive or dark brown or black	<i>O. NIGRA</i> Y
21a (14)	Cells of trichome constricted at crosswalls	22
21b	Cells of trichome not constricted at crosswalls	26
22a (21)	Trichome 1 μ broad	<i>O. NEGLECTA</i>
22b	Trichome over 1 μ broad	23
23a (22)	Trichome up to 2.5 μ broad	24
23b	Trichome over 2.5 μ broad	<i>O. GEMINATA</i>
24a (23)	Trichomes with cells 2 1/2 to 8 times as long as broad	25

24b	Trichomes with cells 1 to 2 times as long as broad	<i>O. AMPHIGRANULATA</i>
25a (24)	Cells apparently without granules (gas vacuoles), clearly constricted at cross walls	<i>O. LIMNETICA</i>
25b	Two large granules (gas vacuoles) at cross walls of cells, little constricted at cross walls	<i>O. REDEKEI</i>
26a (21)	Trichome .8-1.2 μ broad	<i>O. ANGUSTA</i>
26b	Trichome 1-2.5 μ broad	<i>O. PSEUDOGEMINATA</i>
26c	Trichome broader	27
27a (26)	Cells 2-3 times longer than broad	<i>O. AMPHIBIA</i>
27b	Cells quadratic or up to twice as long as broad	<i>O. GUTTULATA</i>
28a (13)	Cells of trichome constricted at crosswalls	29
28b	Cells of trichome not constricted at crosswalls	30
29a (28)	End cell capitate	<i>O. AMOENA</i>
29b	End cell more or less conical, attenuated	<i>O. FORMOSA</i>
29c	End cell more or less rounded	<i>O. CHALYBEA</i>
$\equiv$ 30a (28)	End cell capitate	31
3a appendix		
$\equiv$ 30b	End cell not capitate	32
3b appendix		
31a (30)	Cells prominently longer than broad (2-3 X 3-9 μ)	<i>O. SPLENDIDA</i> I
31b	Cells prominently shorter than broad (6-8 X 2-4 μ) ...	<i>O. RUBESCENS</i> I
32a (30)	Cells with gas vacuoles	<i>O. AGARDHII</i> I
32b	Cells normally without gas vacuoles	<i>O. BREVIS</i> I

ILLUSTRATIONS

O. AGARDHII Gomont 1892. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 6; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 613; Cocke 1967, fig. 99a-b; Prescott 1962, pl. 108, fig. 15, 16; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 94, fig. 1082; Nygaard 1945, pl. 1, fig. 5; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 190; Frémy 1934, pl. 31, fig. 1; Geitler 1932, fig. 618, 621. PL. 9, FIG. 4

O. AMOENA Gomont 1892. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 7; Cocke

1967, fig. 94; Prescott 1962, pl. 109, fig. 2-4; Desikachary 1959, pl. 40, fig. 12; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 93, fig. 1073; Geitler 1932, fig. 603a, 611k; Frémy 1930, fig. 190. PL. 9, FIG. 5

- O. AMPHIBIA* C. A. Agardh 1827. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 8; Cocke 1967, fig. 92; Prescott 1962, pl. 109, fig. 6; Desikachary 1959, pl. 37, fig. 6; Frémy 1934, pl. 31, fig. 2; Frémy 1930, fig. 180. PL. 9, FIG. 6
- O. AMPHIGRANULATA* Van Goor 1918. Lund 1962, fig. 65; Desikachary 1959, pl. 37, fig. 4; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 196A; Van Goor 1918, pl. 2, fig. 2. PL. 9, FIG. 7
- O. ANGUINA* Gomont 1892. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 9; Cocke 1967, fig. 79; Prescott 1962, pl. 108, fig. 24; Desikachary 1959, pl. 38, fig. 11; Geitler 1932, fig. 599b; Tilden 1910, pl. 4, fig. 9. PL. 9, FIG. 8
- O. ANGUSTA* Koppe 1924. (= *Achroonema angustum*). Guarrera *et al.* 1972, pl. 5, fig. 12; Prescott 1962, pl. 109, fig. 7. PL. 9, FIG. 9
- O. BORNETI* Zukal 1894. Prescott 1962, pl. 108, fig. 19-20; Geitler 1960, fig. 10, 33; Geitler 1942, fig. 4, 17; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 179; Geitler 1932, fig. 585. PL. 9, FIG. 10
- O. BREVIS* Gomont 1892. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 11; Cocke 1967, fig. 102; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 193; Frémy 1934, pl. 31, fig. 9-10; Geitler 1932, fig. 619a; Frémy 1930, fig. 195; Tilden 1910, pl. 4, fig. 32. PL. 9, FIG. 11
- O. CHALYBEA* Gomont 1892. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 12; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 614; Proschkina-Lavrenko *et* Makarova 1968, fig. 30, no. 6; Cocke 1967, fig. 88; Prescott 1962, pl. 109, fig. 8, 9; Palmer 1959, pl. 2; Desikachary 1959, pl. 38, fig. 3; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 93, fig. 1071; Frémy 1934, pl. 31, fig. 10; Geitler 1932, fig. 608b; Frémy 1930, fig. 196. PL. 9, FIG. 12

- O. CHLORINA* Kützing 1843. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 13;
Desikachary 1959, pl. 40, fig. 4; Palmer 1959, pl. 3; Tiffany and
Britton 1952, pl. 94, fig. 1088, 1089; Geitler 1932, fig. 9 d-e, 611c;
Frémy 1930, fig. 183. PL. 9, FIG. 13
- O. CURVICEPS* C. A. Agardh 1824. (= *Oscillatoria limosa* according to
Fjordingstad 1971). Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 14;
Cocke 1967, fig. 78; Prescott 1962, pl. 108, fig. 17, 18; Desikachary
1959, pl. 38, fig. 2; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 94, fig. 1081;
Thompson 1938, pl. 1, fig. 16; Frémy 1934, pl. 30, fig. 5; Geitler
1932, fig. 598. PL. 9, FIG. 14
- O. FORMOSA* Bory 1827. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 15; Cocke
1967, fig. 95; Prescott 1962, pl. 109, fig. 10, 11; Desikachary 1959,
pl. 40, fig. 15; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 94, fig. 1084; Smith
1950, fig. 487A; Frémy 1934, pl. 31, fig. 11; Geitler 1932, fig.
619b; Frémy 1930, fig. 197. PL. 9, FIG. 15
- O. GEMINATA* Meneghini 1837. Whitford & Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 16;
Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 30, no. 7; Cocke 1967,
fig. 93; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 94, fig. 1087; Geitler 1932,
fig. 611i. PL. 9, FIG. 16
- O. GUTTULATA* (*GUTTULA*) Van Goor 1918, pl. 2, fig. 1 a-c. Thompson 1938,
pl. 1, fig. 21; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 196B. PL. 9, FIG. 17
- O. LACUSTRIS* Geitler 1925a (= *Trichodesmium lacustre*). Whitford and
Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 17; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 615;
Cocke 1967, fig. 87; Prescott 1962, pl. 109, fig. 15; Desikachary
1959, pl. 42, fig. 22; Mabilie 1956, fig. 10; Nygaard 1945, fig. 11;
Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 176; Geitler 1932, fig. 9a. PL. 9, FIG. 18
- O. LAUTERBORNII* Schmidle 1901. Palmer 1959, pl. 3; Elenkin 1949, fig. 390b;
Geitler 1932, fig. 9c. PL. 9, FIG. 19
- O. LIMNETICA* Lemmermann 1900. Guarrera et al. 1972, pl. 5, fig. 6; Halperin
1967, pl. 6, fig. 2; Prescott 1962, pl. 109, fig. 16; Desikachary

1959, pl. 37, fig. 3; Nygaard 1945, pl. 1, fig. 14; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 183; Frémy 1934, pl. 31, fig. 3; Geitler 1932, fig. 611 *l*, 612 *b*; Frémy 1930, fig. 189. PL. 9, FIG. *e*)

O. LIMOSA C. A. Agardh 1812. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 18; Fjordingstad 1971, fig. 10; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 616; Bourrelly 1970, pl. 126, fig. 10; Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 30, no. 4; Prescott 1962, pl. 109, fig. 17; Desikachary 1959, pl. 42, fig. 11; Fott 1959, fig. 13₃; Palmer 1959, fig. 30; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 93, fig. 1076; Smith 1950, fig. 487B; Geitler 1942, fig. 151 A₁; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 174; Frémy 1934, pl. 30, fig. 4; Geitler 1932, fig. 598d. PL. 10, FIG. 1

O. MINIMA Gicklhorn 1921. Guarrera *et al.* 1972, pl. 5, fig. 7; Prescott 1962, pl. 107, fig. 24; Geitler 1932, fig. 604. PL. 10, FIG. *e*

O. NEGLECTA Lemmermann 1910. No illustrations found.

O. NIGRA Vaucher 1803. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 21; Cocke 1967, fig. 90; Prescott 1962, pl. 109, fig. 18; Woller 1887, pl. 206, fig. 20. PL. 10, FIG. 3

O. PLANCTONICA Woloszyńska 1912. Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 182. PL. 10, FIG. 4

O. PRINCEPS Vaucher 1803. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 24; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 617; Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 30, no. 5; Cocke 1967, fig. 77; Prescott 1962, pl. 110, fig. 1; Palmer 1959, pl. 2 and fig. 32; Desikachary 1959, pl. 37, fig. 1, 10, 11, 13, 14; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 93, fig. 1080; Smith 1950, fig. 448c; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 175; Geitler 1932, fig. 598a, 601g; Frémy 1930, fig. 175. PL. 10, FIG. 5

O. PSEUDOGEMINATA G. Schmid 1914. Desikachary 1959, pl. 41, fig. 10; Geitler 1932, fig. 616; Schmid 1914, fig. 4. PL. 10, FIG. 6

O. PUTRIDA Schmidle 1901. Palmer 1959, pl. 3; Geitler 1932, fig. 9b; Frémy 1930, fig. 181. PL. 10, FIG. 7

- O. REDEKEI* Van Goor 1918. Skuja 1956, pl. 6, fig. 20; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 184; Van Goor 1918, pl. 2, fig. 3a-e. PL. 10, FIG. 8
- O. RUBESCENS* De Candolle 1825. Bourrelly 1970, pl. 126, fig. 3-7; Prescott 1962, pl. 107, fig. 21; Desikachary 1959, pl. 42, fig. 12; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 188; Geitler 1932, fig. 620a-b; Gomont 1892, pl. 6, fig. 6, 7. PL. 10, FIG. 9
- O. SANCTA* Gomont 1892. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 27; Bourrelly 1970, pl. 126, fig. 9; Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968, fig. 30, no. 3; Cocke 1967, fig. 75; Prescott 1962, pl. 110, fig. 4; Geitler 1960, fig. 1a; Desikachary 1959, pl. 42, fig. 10; Skuja 1956, pl. 5, fig. 21-22; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 93, fig. 1078; Geitler 1942, fig. 1a; Thompson 1938, pl. 1, fig. 18; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 172; Geitler 1932, fig. 598c; Frémy 1929, fig. 177. PL. 10, FIG. 10
- O. SIMPLICISSIMA* Gomont 1892. Gomont 1892, pl. 7, fig. 1. PL. 10, FIG. 11
- O. SPLENDIDA* Greville 1824. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 28; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 619; Cocke 1967, fig. 97a-b; Prescott 1962, pl. 110, fig. 5-7; Palmer 1959, pl. 2; Desikachary 1959, pl. 37, fig. 7, 8, pl. 38, fig. 10, pl. 40, fig. 11; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 94, fig. 1085, 1086; Smith 1950, fig. 487c; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 187; Frémy 1934, pl. 31, fig. 5; Geitler 1932, fig. 611 m-o, 620 d-f; Frémy 1930, fig. 191. PL. 10, FIG. 12
- O. SUBTILISSIMA* Kützing 1846. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 29; Cocke 1967, fig. 82; Wille 1887, pl. 206, fig. 1. PL. 10, FIG. 13
- O. TENUIS* C. A. Agardh 1813. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 31; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 620; Cocke 1967, fig. 89a-b; Prescott 1962, pl. 110, fig. 8, 9, 14; Geitler 1960, fig. 3 a-c, 6f; Palmer 1959, fig. 31; Desikachary 1959, pl. 42, fig. 15; Van Meel 1954, pl. 73, fig. 5; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 93, fig. 1074; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 180; Frémy 1934, pl. 30, fig. 10; Geitler 1932, fig. 611f-g; Frémy 1930, fig. 186. PL. 10, FIG. 14

O. TEREBRIFORMIS C. A. Agardh 1827. Prescott 1962, pl. 107, fig. 25, 26;
Desikachary 1959, pl. 38, fig. 16; Geitler 1932, fig. 607d; Tilden
1910, pl. 4, fig. 39. PL. 10, FIG. 15

O. TRICHOIDES Szafer 1910. Desikachary 1959, pl. 41, fig. 13; Szafer 1910,
pl. 6, fig. 2. PL. 10, FIG. 16

PHORMIDIUM Kützting 1843

Phormidium is worthy of high consideration in any aquatic ecology study involving microorganisms because it contains many species that are highly diagnostic of many ecological or water quality situations. Among the blue green algae, this genus is second only to *Oscillatoria* in the number of important indicative species; however, unlike the species of *Oscillatoria*, the species of *Phormidium* vary through almost the entire range of spectral ecological characteristics. Some individual species (such as *Phormidium autumnale*) are reported to range widely in nutrient and other ecological characteristics which vary from: katharobic to polysaprobic or saprobiontic (saprobian spectrum); oligotrophic to eutrophic (nutrient spectrum); rheophilous to limnophilous (current spectrum); and, periphytic on trees to planktonic (habitat spectrum). It also has wide salt tolerance and is euryhaline. On the other hand, there are several species which seem to be diagnostic of certain levels of organic nutrients (such as *Phormidium uncinatum* which is saprophilous or a mesosaprobic and *P. laminosum* which is katharobic or saprophobic).

KEY TO SPECIES

- ≡ 1a Cells of trichome with constricted cell walls 2
- 2a appendix**
- ≡ 1b Cells of trichome without or with slightly constricted cell walls 4
- 2b appendix**
- 2a (1) Trichome .6-.8 μ broad *P. ANGUSTISSIMUM* I
- 2b Trichome broader 3
- 3a (2) Trichome 1.5-2 μ broad *P. FOVEOLARUM* I
- 3b Trichome 2-3.5 μ broad *P. MOLLE* I
- 4a (1) Trichome up to 3 μ broad 5

- 4b Trichome broader than 3 μ 7
- 5a (4) End cell more or less cuspidate or conical 6
- 5b End cell not cuspidate or conical *P. LURIDUM* I
- 6a (5) End straight or not hooked or curved *P. TENUE* I
- 6b End hooked or curved *P. LAMINOSUM* I
- 7a (4) Trichome not attenuated 8
- 7b Trichome attenuated 9
- 8a (7) End cell truncated *P. RETZII* I
- 8b End cell more or less rounded *P. AMBIGUUM* I
- 9a (7) End cell not capitate 10
- 9b End cell capitate 13
- 10a (9) Matrix, mass or "layer" with calcareous incrustation
..... *P. INCRUSTATUM* I
- 10b Matrix, mass or "layer" without calcareous incrustation 11
- 11a (10) Cells mostly shorter than wide, 2-4 μ long, not granulated at ..
cross walls; trichome curved *P. PAPYRACEUM* I
- 11b Cells almost quadratic or longer than wide, 4-8 μ long,
granulated at the cross walls; trichome more or less straight .. 12
- 12a (11) Matrix, mass, or "layer" dark blue green, membranous;
trichomes with thin sheaths *P. INUNDATUM* I
- 12b Matrix, mass, or "layer" bright blue green, leathery and
laminated; trichomes with thick sheaths *P. FONTICOLA* I
- 13a (9) End cell pointed or conical *P. SUBFUSCUM* I
- 13b End cell truncate-conical or rounded 14
- 14a (13) Trichome straight *P. FAVOSUM* I
- 14b Trichome bent 15
- 15a (14) Cells 5.5-9 μ wide, usually 2-3 times wider than long. *P. UNCINATUM* I
- 15b Cells 4-7 μ wide, usually 1-2 times wider than long .. *P. AUTUMNALE* I

ILLUSTRATIONS

- P. AMBIGUUM* Gomont 1892. Cocks 1967, fig. 117; Prescott 1962, pl. 111, fig. 1; Desikachary 1959, pl. 44, fig. 16, pl. 45, fig. 5-8; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 95, fig. 1104; Frémy 1934, pl. 24, fig. 1; Geitler 1932, fig. 647e; Frémy 1929, fig. 137. PL. 10, FIG. 17
- P. ANGUSTISSIMUM* W. et G. S. West 1897. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 32; Cocks 1967, fig. 103. PL. 10, FIG. 18
- P. AUTUMNALE* Gomont 1893. (= *Oscillatoria antliaria*, *Phormidium antliaria*) Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 33; Hollerbakh et Shtina 1969, fig. 5, no. 11; Cocks 1967, fig. 121; Prescott 1962, pl. 107, fig. 19-20; Palmer 1959, pl. 3; Fott 1959, fig. 135; Desikachary 1959, pl. 44, fig. 24, 25; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 96, fig. 1108; Smith 1950, fig. 490; Frémy 1934, pl. 24, fig. 4; Geitler 1932, fig. 652k-1, 653a; Frémy 1930, fig. 143; Tilden 1910, pl. 5, fig. 18, 19. PL. 10, FIG. 19
- P. FAVOSUM* Gomont 1892. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 36; Cocks 1967, fig. 119; Prescott 1962, pl. 111, fig. 2; Desikachary 1959, pl. 44, fig. 20, 21, Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 95, fig. 1102, 1103; Frémy 1934, pl. 24, fig. 3; Geitler 1932, fig. 652a-b; Frémy 1930, fig. 140; Tilden 1910, pl. 5, fig. 9, 10. PL. 10, FIG. 20
- P. FONTICOLA* Kützing 1845. Kützing 1845-1849, pl. 45, fig. V
- P. FOVEOLARUM* Gomont 1892. Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 95, fig. 1095; Geitler 1932, fig. 636 b; Frémy 1930, fig. 121; Tilden 1910, pl. 4, fig. 54; Gomont 1892, pl. 4, fig. 16. PL. 10, FIG. 21
- P. INCRUSTATUM* Gomont in Bornet et Flahault 1889. Fott 1959, fig. 5; Desikachary 1959, pl. 44, fig. 12; Geitler 1932, fig. 649a; Tilden 1910, pl. 4, fig. 68. PL. 10, FIG. 22
- P. INUNDATUM* Kützing 1849. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 38; Cocks 1967, fig. 110; Prescott 1962, pl. 107, fig. 15, pl. 111, fig. 3; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 95, fig. 1100, 1101; Geitler 1932, fig. 649e; Frémy 1930, fig. 132. PL. 10, FIG. 23

- P. LAMINOSUM* Gomont 1890. Desikachary 1959, pl. 44, fig. 6; Frémy 1934, pl. 23, fig. 3; Geitler 1932, fig. 642c; Frémy 1930, fig. 130; Tilden 1910, pl. 4, fig. 62. PL. 10, FIG. 24
- P. LURIDUM* Gomont 1892. Welch 1964, fig. 47, 48; Geitler 1932, fig. 645a; Frémy 1930, fig. 127; Tilden 1910, pl. 4, fig. 56, 57; Gomont 1892, pl. 4, fig. 17-18. PL. 10, FIG. 25
- P. MOLLE* Gomont 1892. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 38; Cocke 1967, fig. 105; Desikachary 1959, pl. 59, fig. 8; Frémy 1934, pl. 22, fig. 5; Frémy 1930, fig. 119. PL. 10, FIG. 26
- P. PAPYRACEUM* Gomont 1892. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 39; Cocke 1967, fig. 112; Frémy 1934, pl. 23, fig. 7; Geitler 1932, fig. 650a-b; Frémy 1930, fig. 134; Tilden 1910, pl. 4, fig. 73, 74. PL. 10, FIG. 27
- P. RETZII* Gomont 1892. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 40; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 621; Cocke 1967, fig. 116; Prescott 1962, pl. 111, fig. 6; Geitler 1960, fig. 4; Desikachary 1959, pl. 44, fig. 13, 15; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 95, fig. 1105-1107; Geitler 1932, fig. 647; Frémy 1930, fig. 135; Tilden 1910, pl. 5, fig. 1-4. PL. 11, FIG. 1
- P. SUBFUSCUM* Kutzing 1843. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 41; Taft and Taft 1971, fig. 622; Cocke 1967, fig. 120; Prescott 1962, pl. 107, fig. 16; Desikachary 1959, pl. 44, fig. 22, 23; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 95, fig. 1096, 1097; Frémy 1934, pl. 23, fig. 8; Geitler 1932, fig. 652d-g; Frémy 1930, fig. 141; Tilden 1910, pl. 5, fig. 12-15. PL. 11, FIG. 2
- P. TENUE* Gomont 1892. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 42; Cocke 1967, fig. 107; Prescott 1962, pl. 111, fig. 7; Desikachary 1959, pl. 43, fig. 13-15, pl. 44, fig. 7-9; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 95, fig. 1098; Thompson 1938, pl. 1, fig. 24; Frémy 1934, pl. 23, fig. 4; Geitler 1932, fig. 642d-e; Frémy 1930, fig. 131; Tilden 1910, pl. 4, fig. 63-65. PL. 11; FIG. 3

P. UNCINATUM Gomont 1890. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 44; Cocke 1967, fig. 122; Prescott 1962, pl. 107, fig. 18; Palmer 1959, pl. 6, and fig. 33; Desikachary 1959, pl. 43, fig. 1, 2, pl. 45, fig. 9, 10; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 94, fig. 1091, 1092; Frémy 1934, pl. 24, fig. 5; Geitler 1932, fig. 652 h-i; Frémy 1930, fig. 142; Tilden 1910, pl. 5, fig. 16, 17. PL. 11, FIG. 4

PLECTONEMA Thuret 1875

This genus apparently has little to offer us concerning water quality appraisal. Much more investigation is needed on the field ecology of this genus.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

Stratum slender, often broadly diffuse, pale blue-, yellow- or gray-green, mostly slimy; filaments 2-4 μ broad, branching sparse; cells 1-3 times longer than broad, light blue-green; sheath thin, mostly colorless

..... *P. GRACILLIMUM*

Filament 2-4 μ in diameter, straight or slightly bent, sparsely to frequently branched (branches solitary), occurring in the mucilage of other blue green algae or as small gelatinous masses; cells cylindrical and quadratic or slightly longer than broad, often separated from each other, .7-1.5 μ broad, 2-3 μ long; cross wall usually weakly constricted, without granules; end cell rounded; sheaths thin and colorless *P. NOSTOCORUM*

ILLUSTRATIONS

P. GRACILLIMUM Hansgirg 1885. (= *Glaucothrix gracillima*). Cocke 1967, fig. 261; Hansgirg 1885, pl. 1. PL. 11, FIG. 5

P. NOSTOCORUM Bornet in Bornet et Thuret 1880. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 64, fig. 9; Cocke 1967, fig. 260; Prescott 1962, pl. 126, fig. 4, 5; Desikachary 1959, pl. 83, fig. 7; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 102, fig. 1157; Frémy 1934, pl. 25, fig. 2; Geitler 1932, fig. 445; Frémy 1930, fig. 149; Tilden 1910, pl. 11, fig. 7. PL. 11, FIG. 6

PSEUDANABAENA Lauterborn 1914-1917

The species included in this work show a greater affinity for enriched waters than for nutrient poor waters. *Pseudanabaena catenata* is probably a saprobiont. Considering the small number of species in this genus, it is striking that as many as two species have good nutrient enrichment indicating possibilities. As a genus *Pseudanabaena* could prove to be a valuable indicator; however, somewhat more investigation should be conducted.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Cells 2-7 μ long; gas vacuoles at transverse walls ... *P. GALEATA*
- 1b Cells about 3 μ long; gas vacuoles inconspicuous, rare,
or in other positions *P. CATENATA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

P. CATENATA Lauterborn 1916. Guarrera *et al.* 1972, pl. 5, fig. 10 a-b;
Bourrelly 1970, pl. 128, fig. 11-12; Geitler 1932, fig. 596a;
Geitler 1925a, fig. 416. PL. 11, FIG. 7

P. GALEATA Böcher 1949. Böcher 1949, fig. 4 a-g. PL. 11, FIG. 8

RHABDODERMA Schmidle et Lauterborn *in* Schmidle 1900

Both of the species listed in this report are eutrophic.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Cells 5 μ long or longer *R. SIGMOIDEA*
- 1b Cells shorter than 5 μ *R. MINIMA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

R. MINIMA Lemmermann 1908. Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 61B; Geitler 1932,
fig. 135e; Lemmermann 1908, pl. 5, fig. 29. PL. 11, FIG. 9

R. SIGMOIDEA Moore et Carter 1923. Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 61A;
Geitler 1932, fig. 135f. PL. 11, FIG. 10

RIVULARIA C. A. Agardh 1824

For a genus as large as *Rivularia* it is remarkable that diagnostic

ecological data on nutrient enrichment is so meager. This is probably due mainly to lack of detailed ecological study and evaluation rather than an actual lack of potential indicators. Fjerdingstad (1964) implied a katharobic tendency for *Rivularia rufescens*. The genus is often quite important in periphytic communities.

Rivularia rufescens (Nageli in Kützing 1849) (= *Euactis rufescens*). Layer hemispherical, later flowing together and diffusing, crusted with lime up to 1 1/2 cm. high. Trichomes 8-12 μ broad; cells almost quadratic or shorter than broad. Heterocyst elongated. ILLUSTRATIONS - Kützing 1850-1852 (1852), pl. 80, fig. 2. PL. 11, FIG. 11

SCHIZOTHRIX Kützing 1843

Even though this genus has a very large number of species, comparatively little is known about their ecology and water quality indicating value. At least three species are known to be favored by low nutrient content (Fjerdingstad 1964). Patrick *et al.* (1969) assigned a pollution tolerant status to *Schizothrix calcicola*; however, there is little in the literature to indicate its exact position in the saprobian spectrum (when interpreted as *sensu stricto*). Most species are plentiful as periphyton under low nutrient conditions. *S. calcicola* is probably no higher in nutrient toleration than saproxenous.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

Stratum more or less slimy and membranous, without calcareous incrustations, originally thin and bright blue-green, later more thick and leathery-fleshy, dark to blackish blue-green or yellowish gray; filaments very densely entangled, little branched; sheath colorless, compact, cuspidate or funnel-shaped at ends, often with only one trichome, sometimes two or more trichomes, originally somewhat narrow, later wider and faintly laminated with ragged exterior; cells not constricted at the cross walls, 1-1.7 μ broad, 2-6 μ long, pale blue-green *S. CALCICOLA*

Stratum crusty with irregular or warty exterior and with calcareous incrustations, often stony, blue-green, pinkish or brown; filaments bent or curved, entangled, greatly branched, expanding and forked above but

narrower toward base of plant, fasciculate at ends with more or less parallel branching; sheath moderately thick, colorless or rarely brownish, acuminate at end, with only a single trichome at end; cells with constricted cross walls, 1.25-3 μ long, pale blue-green or dirty-green; end cell cone-shaped *S. FASCICULATA*

Filaments united to form a pulvinate mass, expanded with trichomes more abundant above than in basal portion, branched and contorted above, without calcareous incrustations; sheaths colorless or yellow and thick with affinity for chlor-zinc-iodide reagent producing violet color; cells longer than broad, 1-1.5 μ broad, up to 4 μ long *S. LACUSTRIS*

Thallus cushion-shaped with conspicuous calcareous incrustations, exterior irregular or warty, blue-green; filaments parallel, more or less straight, closely compacted with sparse branching and with closely adpressed branches; sheath colorless, pointed at ends with many trichomes in each sheath, sheath stained violet by chlor-zinc-iodide; cells quadrate, up to 2 times longer than broad, 1-2 μ broad, with constricted cross walls, blue-green, end cells rounded *S. PULVINATA*

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Plants subaerial or aerial (facultatively aquatic), filaments prostrate and intertwined, contorted *S. CALCICOLA*
- 1b Plants aquatic, filaments growing upright and parallel from the base 2
- 2a (1) Matrix ("layer") or thallus conspicuously calcified 3
- 2b Matrix ("layer") or thallus not or only slightly calcified (crusted with lime) or calcified at lower portions . *S. LACUSTRIS*
- 3a (2) Trichome 1-3 μ broad, filaments prominently branched, fasciculate *S. FASCICULATA*
- 3b Trichome 1-2 μ wide, filaments little branched and not fasciculate *S. PULVINATA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

S. CALCICOLA Gomont 1892. (= *Hypheothrix calcicola*). Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 77; Drouet 1968, fig. 8-19 (*sensu lato*); Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 97, fig. 1118, 1119; Geitler

1942, fig. 144; Geitler 1932, fig. 692; Tilden 1910, pl. 6, fig. 1;
Gomont 1892, pl. 8, fig. 1-3. PL. 11, FIG. 12

S. FASCICULATA Gomont 1892. (= *Inactis fasciculata*). Elenkin 1949, fig.
509; Geitler 1942, fig. 140B; Geitler 1932, fig. 695a; Tilden 1910,
pl. 6, fig. 14, 15; Gomont 1892, pl. 6, fig. 1-3. PL. 11, FIG. 13

S. LACUSTRIS Braun in Kützing 1848. (= *Inactis lacustris*). Prescott 1962,
pl. 131, fig. 6; Desikachary 1959, pl. 56, fig. 6, 10; Frémy 1934,
pl. 20, fig. 4; Geitler 1932, fig. 698, 699; Frémy 1930, fig. 92;
Tilden 1910, pl. 6, fig. 16. PL. 11, FIG. 14

S. PULVINATA Gomont 1892. (= *Inactis pulvinata*). Elenkin 1949, fig. 508;
Tilden 1910, pl. 6, fig. 11-13. PL. 11, FIG. 15; PL. 12, FIG. 1

SCOPULONEMA Ercegović 1930

The members of this genus have little diagnostic value in determining
water quality. *Scopulonema minus*, for instance, occurs under a wide
variety of nutrient conditions.

Scopulonema minus Geitler 1942. (= *Pleurocapsa minor*). Cells 3-9 μ
broad, often asymmetrical, end cell frequently elongated and bent, up to
3 times as long as wide. Growth habit highly variable - parenchymatous.
Membrane colorless. ILLUSTRATIONS - Friedrich 1973, pl. 5, fig. h; Fott
1959, fig. 9e,f; Geitler 1942, fig. 62 a-e; Geitler 1932, fig. 182-185.
PL. 12, FIG. 2

SCYTONEMA C. A. Agardh 1824

It is striking to note that such a prominent genus as this has so little
known about it with respect to ecology and nutrient tolerance. Both
Scytonema crustaceum and *S. ocellatum* seem to be favored by nutrient poor
waters.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

Plant black or dark brown, crusty; filaments 15-22 μ broad, prostrate at
the base, ascending at the ends, mostly short, densely compacted, profuse

and repeated branching; sheath yellow-brown to dark brown with distinct layering; cells 6-12 μ broad, mostly conspicuously shortened or at least slightly longer than broad, barrel-shaped, blue-green or olive-green; heterocysts flattened, globular to discoid *S. CRUSTACEUM*

Stratum cushion shaped, blackish or grayish-blue; filaments 10-19 μ broad, up to 3000 μ long, entangled, branches shortened; sheath firm, brown, layered; cells 6-14 μ broad, olive-green, quadratic or shorter than long; heterocysts almost quadratic to cylindrical *S. OCELLATUM*

ILLUSTRATIONS

S. CRUSTACEUM C. A. Agardh 1824. Cocke 1967, fig. 240; Geitler 1960, fig. 88 d, e; Desikachary 1959, pl. 99, fig. 1; Geitler 1932, fig. 504, 1, 3-6; Frémy 1930, fig. 271; Tilden 1910, pl. 13, fig. 10-12.
PL. 12, FIG. 3

S. OCELLATUM Bornet et Flahault 1887. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 63, fig. 3; Cocke 1967, fig. 230; Desikachary 1959, pl. 92, fig. 3; Frémy 1934, pl. 53, fig. 3; Geitler 1932, fig. 488; Frémy 1930, fig. 263. PL. 12, FIG. 4

SPIRULINA Turpin 1827

Representatives of this genus are found in a wide variety of ecological conditions. Most species encountered in this study seem to favor polluted or high nutrient situations, especially *Spirulina jenneri* which is a diagnostic saprobiont.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Large forms with visible cross walls 2
- 1b Mostly small forms apparently without visible cross walls 3
- 2a (1) Spirals of trichome 9-16 μ wide *S. JENNERI*
- 2b Spirals of trichome 20-36 μ wide *S. PLATENSIS*
- 3a (1) Trichome colorless (rare) *S. ALBIDA*
- 3b Trichome mostly blue-green or pale *S. SUBSALSA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

S. ALBIDA Kolkwitz 1909. No illustration found.

S. JENNERI Geitler 1925a. (= *Arthrospira jenneri*). Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 4a; Prescott 1962, pl. 108, fig. 22, 23; Geitler 1960, fig. 6 a-b; Fott 1959, fig. 13₄; Palmer 1959, pl. 3; Desikachary 1959, pl. 35, fig. 3; Tiffany and Britton 1952, pl. 97, fig. 1123; Geitler 1942, fig. 2a-b; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 157; Geitler 1932, fig. 590 c; Frémy 1930, fig. 204. PL. 12, FIG. 5

S. PLATENSIS Geitler 1925a. (= *Arthrospira platensis*). Desikachary 1959, pl. 35, fig. 2; Van Meel 1954, pl. 70, fig. 26-28; Geitler 1942, fig. 154; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 156, 159; Geitler 1932, fig. 589, 590d; Gomont 1892, pl. 7, fig. 27. PL. 12, FIG. 6

S. SUBSALSA Ørsted 1842. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 1; Guarrera *et al.* 1972, pl. 5, fig. 2; Drouet 1968, fig. 1-7 (*sensu lato*); Prescott 1962, pl. 108, fig. 14; Desikachary 1959, pl. 36, fig. 3, 9; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 161; Frémy 1934, pl. 31, fig. 23; Geitler 1932, fig. 593a; Frémy 1930, fig. 211. PL. 12, FIG. 7

STIGONEMA C. A. Agardh 1824

Most representatives of this genus are not known for being tolerant of high nutrient conditions. *Stigonema informe* and *S. mesentericum* probably are good katharobic (saprophobic) indicators.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

Thallus expanded, caespitose, crusty, occasionally as a solitary filament, blackish or brownish; trichome with 4-6 rows of cells; filaments about 1000-2000 μ long, 40-70 μ broad, prostrate below and erect above, branches straight or bent, branching irregular, secondary branches usually arising from upper surface and forming hormogonia; hormogonia about 18 μ broad and about 45-50 μ long, solitary or in series; heterocysts lateral
..... *S. INFORME*

Thallus gelatinous, cushion-like; filaments 25-35 μ wide with short,

broad and irregular branches composed of ellipsoidal ovate or globose cells in a more or less random pattern, main axis with small groups of cells forming irregular lobes; sheath thick and laminated; cells 6-12 μ in diameter; heterocysts compressed globose *S. MESENTERICUM*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- S. INFORME* Kützing 1849. (= *Sirosiphon coralloides*). Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 66, fig. 1; Cocke 1967, fig. 290; Fott 1959, fig. 10 1; Desikachary 1959, pl. 137, fig. 2; Geitler 1932, fig. 326; Frémy 1930, fig. 333; Tilden 1910, pl. 15, fig. 21; Wolle 1887, pl. 191, fig. 21, pl. 192, fig. 9-12. PL. 12, FIG. 8
- S. MESENTERICUM* Geitler 1925a. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 65, fig. 10; Cocke 1967, fig. 285; Prescott 1962, pl. 130, fig. 4; Desikachary 1959, pl. 134, fig. 5-7; Geitler 1932, fig. 308; Geitler 1925a, fig. 223. PL. 12, FIG. 9

SYMPLOCA Kützing 1843

Much is left to be investigated with respect to the nutrient indicating status of this genus. *Symploca muralis* may have value as an indicator of katharobic waters; *S. erecta* indicates copper pollution.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

Stratum widely diffuse or prostrate with upright lobes up to 4000 μ long, olive green, densely compacted, creeping or decumbent in a winding pattern at the base; sheath thin and not stained violet by chlor-zinc-iodide reagent; trichome blue-green, 2.7-3 μ broad; cells not constricted at the cross walls, usually slightly longer than broad, 3.5-4 μ long; end cell rounded, without calyptra *S. ERECTA*

Thallus expanded broadly, caespitose, deep gray in color; erect fascicles (lobes) up to 2000 μ high, apiculate; filaments elongated, decumbent at bases, compacted and greatly entangled; sheath firm and thin; trichomes 3-4 μ broad; cells 1.5-4 μ in length, cross walls inconspicuous and not constricted, apparently granulated, blue-green; apical cells obtuse conical *S. MURALIS*

ILLUSTRATIONS

S. ERECTA Pevalek 1916. No illustration found.

S. MURALIS Kützing 1843. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 65;
Cocke 1967, fig. 152; Palmer 1959, fig. 14; Geitler 1932, fig. 732;
Frémy 1930, fig. 113; Tilden 1910, pl. 5, fig. 53; Gomont 1892, pl.
11, fig. 10. PL. 12, FIG. 10

TETRARCUS Skuja 1932

Very little is known about the ecology of this genus. *Tetrarcus ilsteri* is associated with dystrophic waters. Apparently it is diagnostic of dystrophic waters.

Tetrarcus ilsteri Skuja 1932. Cells 1-1.5 μ broad, 2.5-4 μ long, 2-4 together in ring-shaped groups; layer or matrix 150 μ across. ILLUSTRATIONS. Geitler 1960, fig. 35c, d; Geitler 1942, fig. 29c, d; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 67B; Skuja 1932, fig. 45-46. PL. 12, FIG. 11

TOLYPOTHRIX Kützing 1843

This genus is not of proven value in water quality appraisal. However, evidence is accumulating to show that *Tolypothrix lanata* and other species of this genus have potential value as indicators of acidic waters with a low nutrient level. Much more study and observation is needed on the ecology of the species of this genus.

Tolypothrix lanata Wartmann in Rabenhorst 1858. Trichomes 9-13 μ in diameter, branches long and profuse. Cells cylindrical to quadratic, longer than wide, 8-10 μ wide and 10-12 μ long. Heterocysts subovate or sub-cylindrical, about 6-8 μ in diameter, 8-11 μ long. ILLUSTRATIONS - Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 64, fig. 1; Cocke 1967, fig. 244; Prescott 1962, pl. 125, fig. 7; Geitler 1960, fig. 26; Geitler 1932, fig. 459d; Tilden 1910, pl. 14, fig. 1. PL. 12, FIG. 12

PLATES

PLATE 1

Figure

1. *Amphithrix janthina* Bornet et Flahault 1885, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
2. *Anabaena circinalis* Rabenhorst 1852, X 525 (after Prescott 1962).
3. *Anabaena constricta* Geitler 1925a, ca.* X 500 (after Geitler 1932).
4. *Anabaena cylindrica* Lemmermann 1896, ca. X 500 (after Geitler 1932).
5. *Anabaena flosaquae* De Brebisson in De Brebisson et Godey 1836, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
6. *Anabaena inaequalis* Bornet et Flahault 1888, X 1350 (after Prescott 1962).
7. *Anabaena macrospora* Klebahn 1895, A = X 1200; B-C = X 1730 (after Prescott 1962).
8. *Anabaena oscillarioides* Bory 1822, A-C = X 750; D = mature spore with punctate wall, X 625 (after Prescott 1962).
9. *Anabaena planctonica* Brunnthaler 1903, A-B = X 900; C = 1500 (after Prescott 1962).
10. *Anabaena spiroides* Klebahn 1895, X 600 (after Huber-Pestalozzi 1938).
11. *Anabaena torulosa* Lagerheim 1883, X 375 (after Geitler 1932).
12. *Anabaenopsis tanganyikae* Woloszynska et Miller in Miller 1923, X 416 (after Geitler 1932).

* ca. = circa. Illustrations from the literature for which no magnifications are presented are estimated and designated "ca."

NOTE: The figures on all of the plates were reduced by 13% due to page size restrictions. This should be considered when using the magnifications given on the plate legends.

PLATE 1

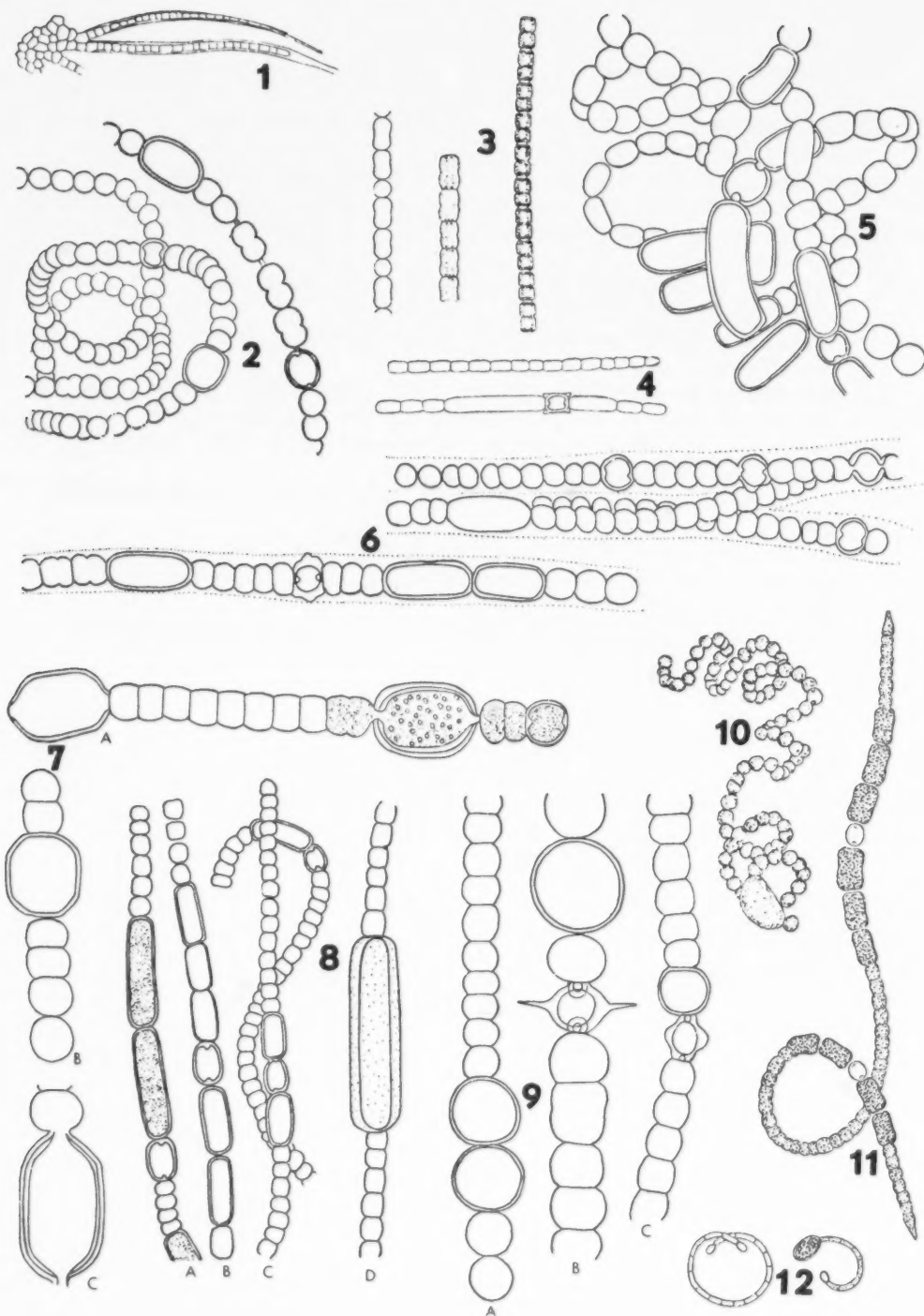


PLATE 2

Figure

1. *Aphanizomenon flosaquae* Ralfs 1850, A-B = X 750; C = 225 (after Prescott 1962).
2. *Aphanocapsa montana* Cramer in Wartmann et Schenk 1862, ca. X 1000 (after Golubic 1967).
3. *Aphanocapsa pulchra* Rabenhorst 1865, X 500 (after Prescott 1962).
4. *Aphanocapsa rivularis* Rabenhorst 1865, X 825 (after Prescott 1962).
5. *Aphanothece castagnei* Rabenhorst 1865, A = X 1500; B = 1875 (after Prescott 1962).
6. *Aphanothece clathrata* G. S. West in West et West 1906, A = X 1500; B = X 900 (after Prescott 1962).
7. *Aphanothece nostocopsis* Skuja 1932, ca. X 550 (after Huber-Pestalozzi 1938).
8. *Aphanothece pulverulenta* Bachmann 1921, individual cells shown to the right (ca. X 500) of colony (after Geitler 1932).
9. *Aphanotheceae stagnina* Braun in Rabenhorst 1854-1869, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
10. *Calothrix braunii* Bornet et Flahault 1886, X 500 (after Prescott 1962).
11. *Calothrix confervicola* C. A. Agardh 1824, A = plant in hormogonia stage, ca. X 100; B = young filament, ca. X 400 (after Geitler 1932).
12. *Calothrix fusca* Bornet et Flahault 1886, X 900 (after Prescott 1962).

PLATE 2

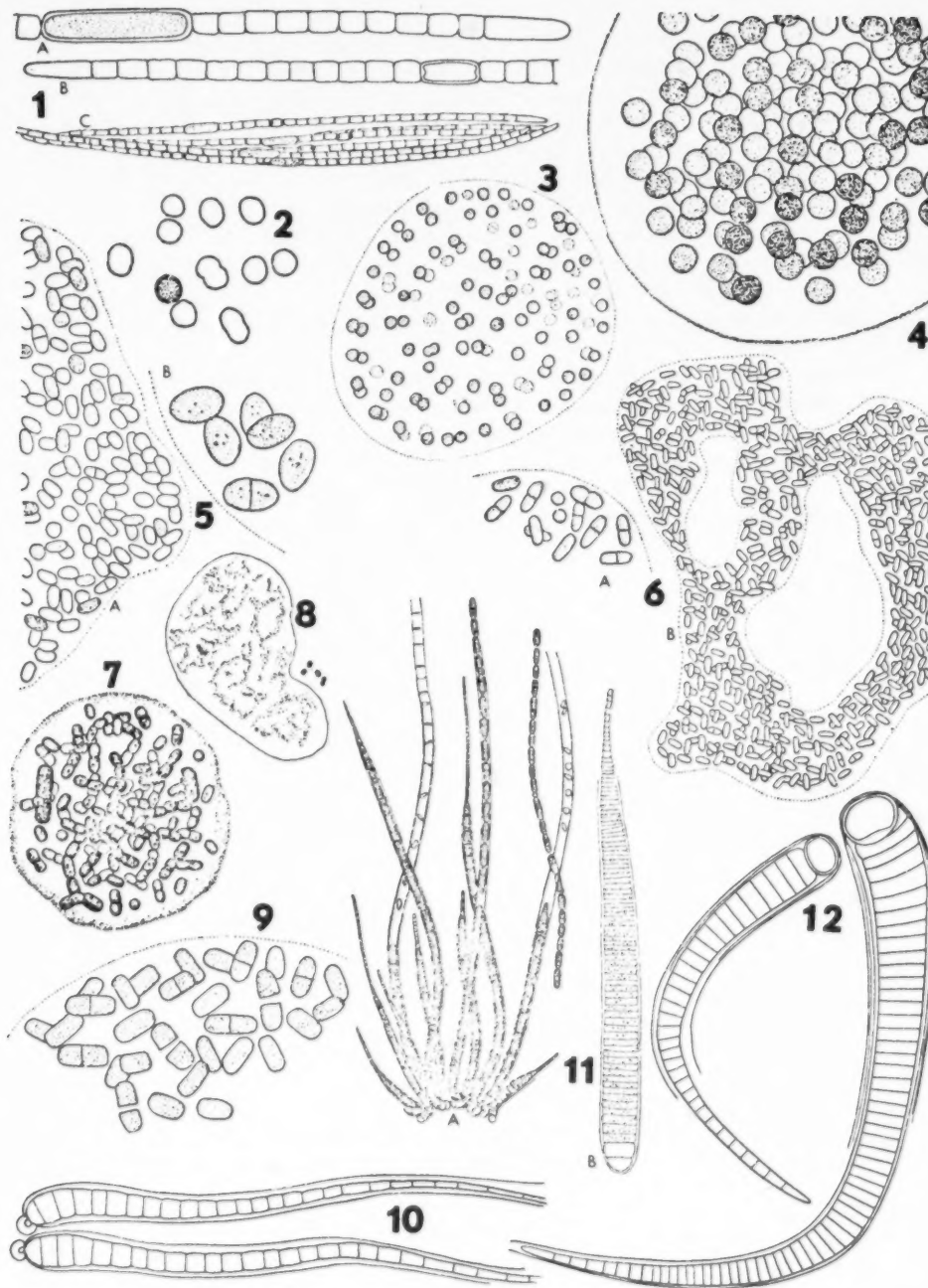


PLATE 3

Figure

1. *Calothrix parietina* Thuret 1875, X 405 (after Prescott 1962).
2. *Chamaesiphon confervicola* Braun in Rabenhorst 1865, X 330 (after Prescott 1962).
3. *Chamaesiphon fuscus* Hansgirg 1892, ca. X 1000 (after Geitler 1932).
A = Colony formation.
B = Exospore formation.
C = Individual cell with pseudovagina
D-E = Variations in layering of stratum
4. *Chamaesiphon incrustans* Grunow in Rabenhorst 1865, A = X 500; B = X 1000 (after Prescott 1962).
5. *Chamaesiphon polonicus* Hansgirg 1892, ca. X 1500 (after Geitler 1932).
6. *Chamaesiphon polymorphus* Geitler 1925b, X 900 (after Geitler 1932).
7. *Chamaesiphon regularis* Geitler 1932, A = X 550; B = X 340; C-D = X 640 (after Geitler 1932).
8. *Chamaesiphon subglobosus* Lemmermann 1910, ca. X 500 (after Geitler 1932).
9. *Chlorogloea microcystoides* Geitler 1925b, ca. X 500 (after Geitler 1932).

PLATE 3

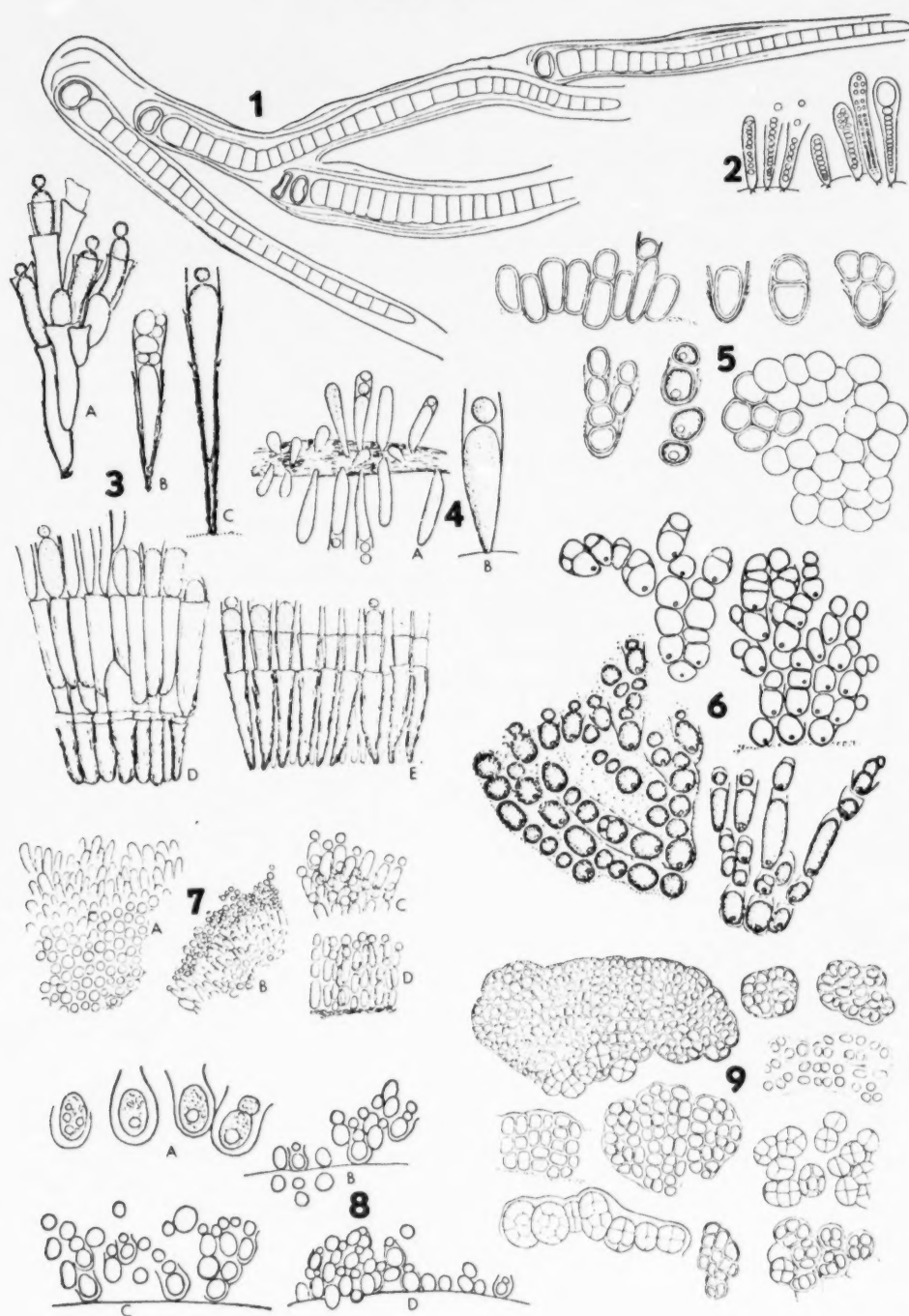


PLATE 4

Figure

1. *Chroococcus dispersus* Lemmermann 1904, X 825 (after Prescott 1962).
2. *Chroococcus limneticus* Lemmermann 1898b, X 500 (after Prescott 1962).
3. *Chroococcus minutus* Nageli 1849, X 600 (after Prescott 1962).
4. *Chroococcus planctonicus* Bethge 1935, ca. X 1500 (after Huber-Pestalozzi 1938).
5. *Chroococcus turgidus* Nageli 1849, X 590 (after Prescott 1962).
6. *Chroococcus varius* Braun in Rabenhorst 1861-1878, X 1000 (after Prescott 1962).
7. *Coelosphaerium kuetzingianum* Nageli 1849, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
8. *Coelosphaerium naegelianum* Unger 1854, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
9. *Cylindrospermum majus* (*maius*) Kutzing 1843, X 900 (after Prescott 1962).
10. *Dactylococcopsis ellipsoideus* Geitler 1942, X 760 (redrawn from Schroder 1917).
11. *Dactylococcopsis irregularis* Smith 1922, X 800 (after Geitler 1932).
12. *Dactylococcopsis raphidioides* Hansgirg 1888, A-C = X 750; B = X 375 (after Prescott 1962).
13. *Dactylococcopsis smithii* Chodat et Chodat 1925, A = X 925; B = X 490 (after Prescott 1962).
14. *Desmonema wrangelii* Bornet et Flahault 1887, ca. X 400 (after Geitler 1932).

PLATE 4

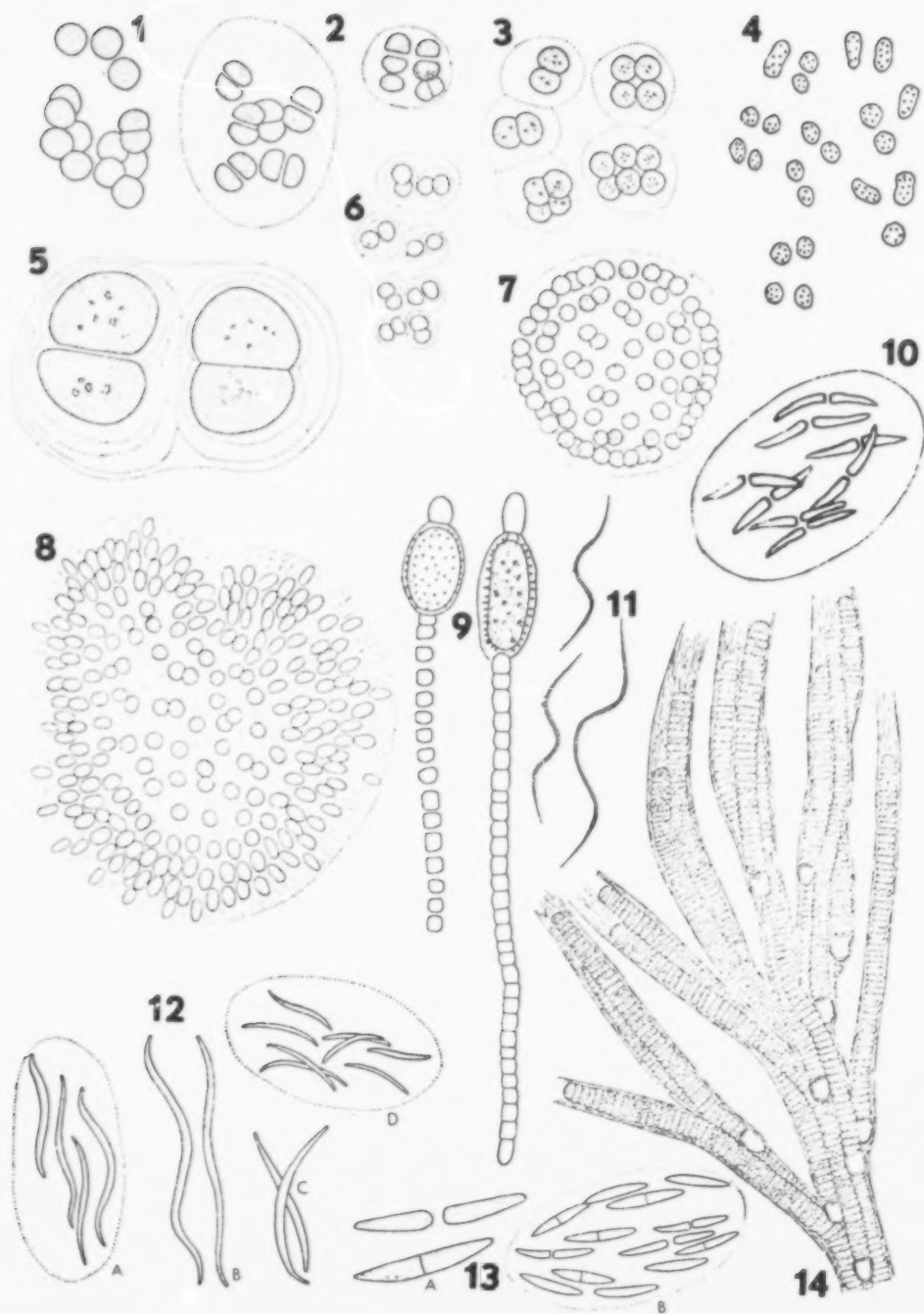


PLATE 5

Figure

1. *Dichothrix gypsophila* Bornet et Flahault 1886, A = ca. X 150 ; B = X 500 (after Prescott 1962).
2. *Fischerella muscicola* Gomont 1895, X 500 (after Prescott 1962).
3. *Gloeocapsa aeruginosa* Kutzing 1845-1849, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
4. *Gloeotrichia echinulata* Richter 1894, A = filament, X 750; B = optical section of colony, X 135 (after Prescott 1962).
5. *Gloeotrichia natans* Rabenhorst 1847, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
6. *Gloeotrichia pisum* Thuret 1875, A = X 8; B = 4; C = X 400 (after Prescott 1962).

PLATE 5

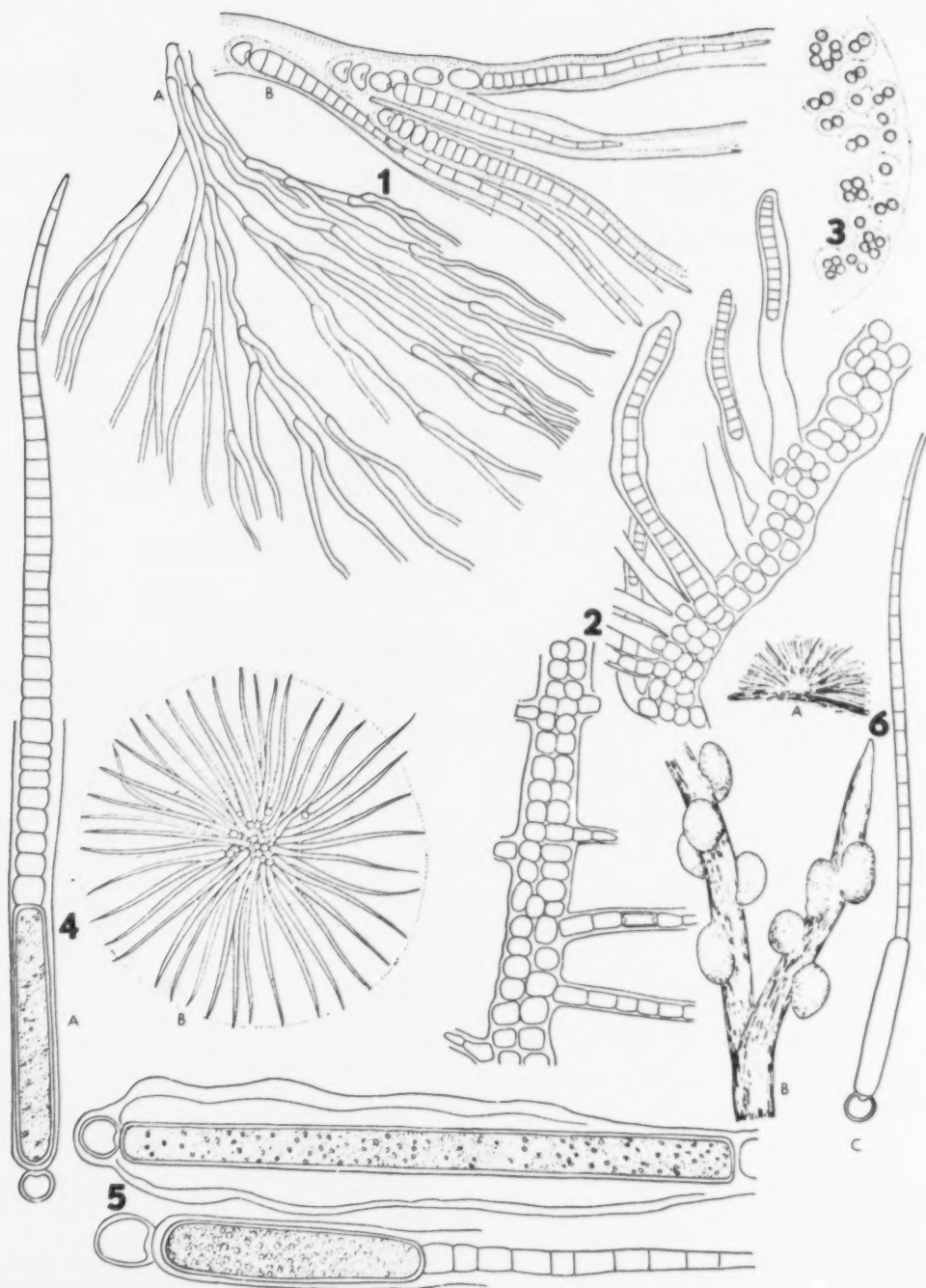


PLATE 6

Figure

1. *Gomphosphaeria aponina* Kutzing 1836, X 600 (after Prescott 1962).
2. *Gomphosphaeria lacustris* Chodat 1898, X 600 (after Prescott 1962).
3. *Hapalosiphon fontinalis* Bornet 1889, ca. X 500 (after Geitler 1932).
4. *Homoethrix crustacea* Woronichin 1923, ca. X 1000 (after Elenkin 1949).
5. *Lyngbya circumcreta* G. S. West 1907, ca. X 900 (after Geitler 1932).
6. *Lyngbya contorta* Lemmermann 1898a, X 1125 (after Prescott 1962).
7. *Lyngbya digueti* Gomont in Hariot 1895, X 925 (after Prescott 1962).
8. *Lyngbya kuetzingii* Schmidle 1896 (1897), ca. X 1500 (after Desikachary 1959).
9. *Lyngbya limnetica* Lemmermann 1898b, X 1725 (after Prescott 1962).
10. *Lyngbya martensiana* Meneghini 1837, X 900 (after Prescott 1962).
11. *Merismopedia convoluta* De Brebisson in Kutzing 1849, X 600 (after Prescott 1962).
12. *Merismopedia elegans* Braun in Kutzing 1849, X 500 (after Prescott 1962).
13. *Merismopedia glauca* Nageli 1849, A = X 590; B = X 600; C = X 590 (after Prescott 1962).
14. *Merismopedia minima* Beck in Beck et Zahlbruchner 1897, A = ca. X 600; B = ca. X 1500 (after Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968).
15. *Merismopedia punctata* Meyen 1839, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
16. *Merismopedia tenuissima* Lemmermann 1898b, X 1250 (after Prescott 1962).

PLATE 6

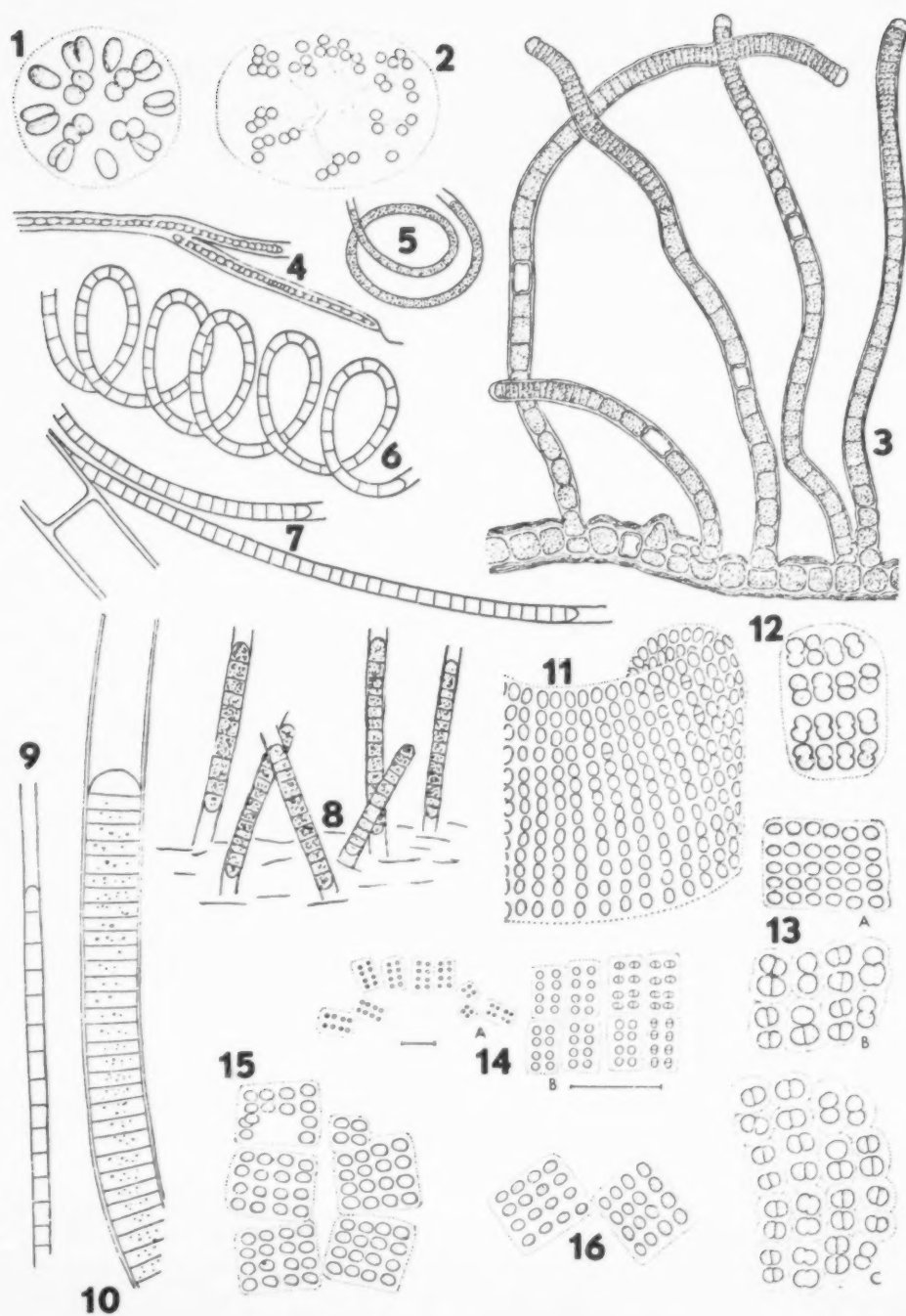


PLATE 7

Figure

1. *Microcoleus subtorulosus* Gomont 1890, ca. X 750 (after Geitler 1932).
2. *Microcrocis geminata* Geitler 1942, X 500 (after Geitler 1932).
3. *Microcystis aeruginosa* Kutzing 1846, A = X 170; B = X 750; C = X 940 (after Prescott 1962).
4. *Microcystis elabens* Kutzing 1846, A, C-E = ca. X 350; B = ca. X 700 (after Geitler 1932).

PLATE 7

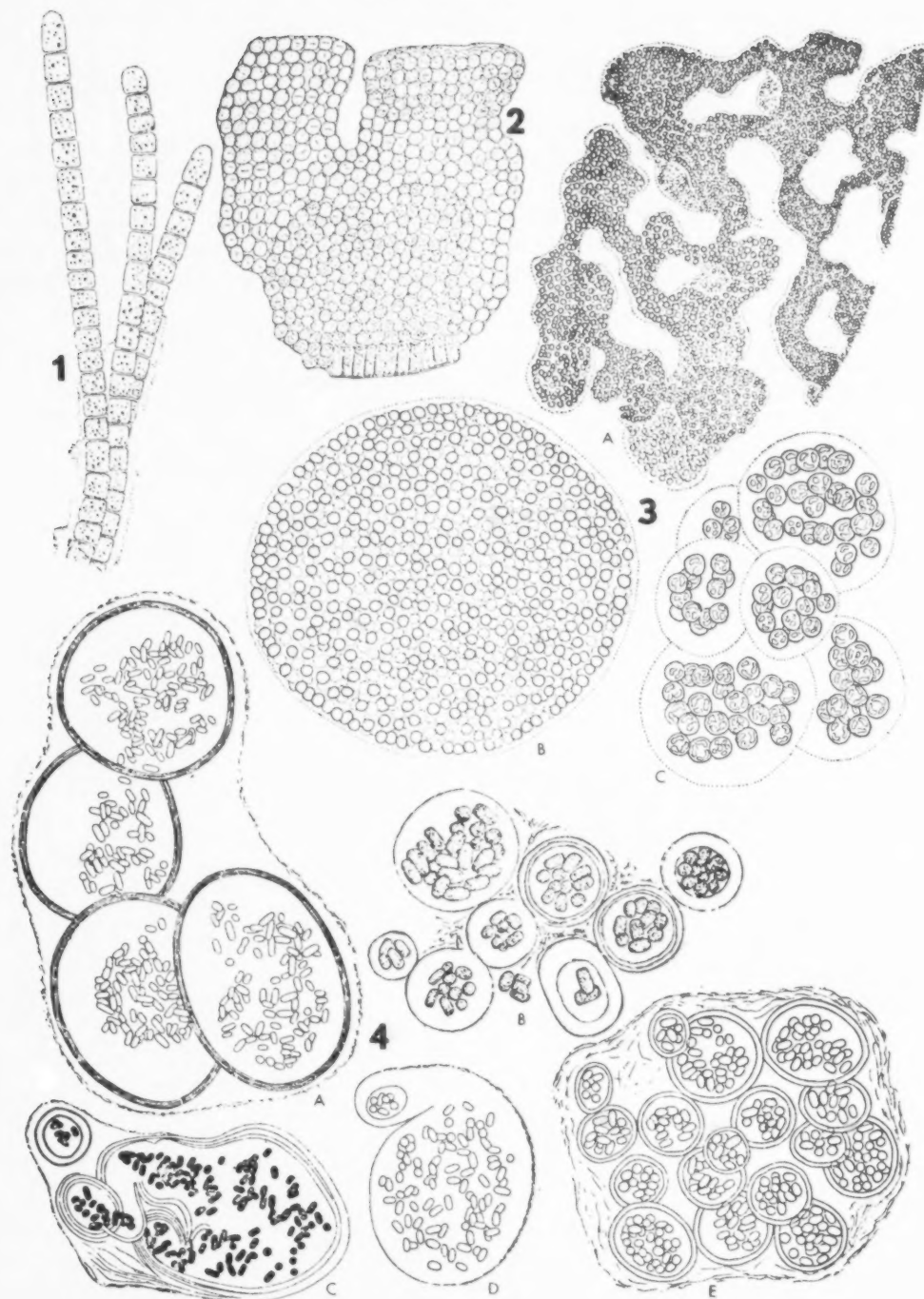


PLATE 8

Figure

1. *Microcystis flosaquae* Kirchner 1898, ca. X 500 (after Geitler 1932).
2. *Microcystis incerta* Lemmermann 1899, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
3. *Microcystis viridis* Lemmermann 1903, X 500 (after Huber-Pestalozzi 1938).
4. *Microcystis wesenbergii* Komarek in Kondratjewa 1964, A = two fenestrate colonies, X 150; B = part of colony with rod shaped bacteria attached to the margin and coccoid ones within, X 530 (after Lund 1962).
5. *Nodularia spumigena* Mertens in Jurgens 1822, X 900 (after Prescott 1962).
6. *Nostoc carneum* C. A. Agardh 1824, X 900 (after Prescott 1962).
7. *Nostoc caeruleum* (*coeruleum*) Lyngbye 1819, X 900 (after Prescott 1962).
8. *Nostoc linckia* Bornet et Thuret 1880, A = X 190; B-C = X 1125 (after Prescott 1962).
9. *Nostoc muscorum* C. A. Agardh 1812, X 540 (after Prescott 1962).
10. *Nostoc paludosum* Kutzing 1850, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).

PLATE 8

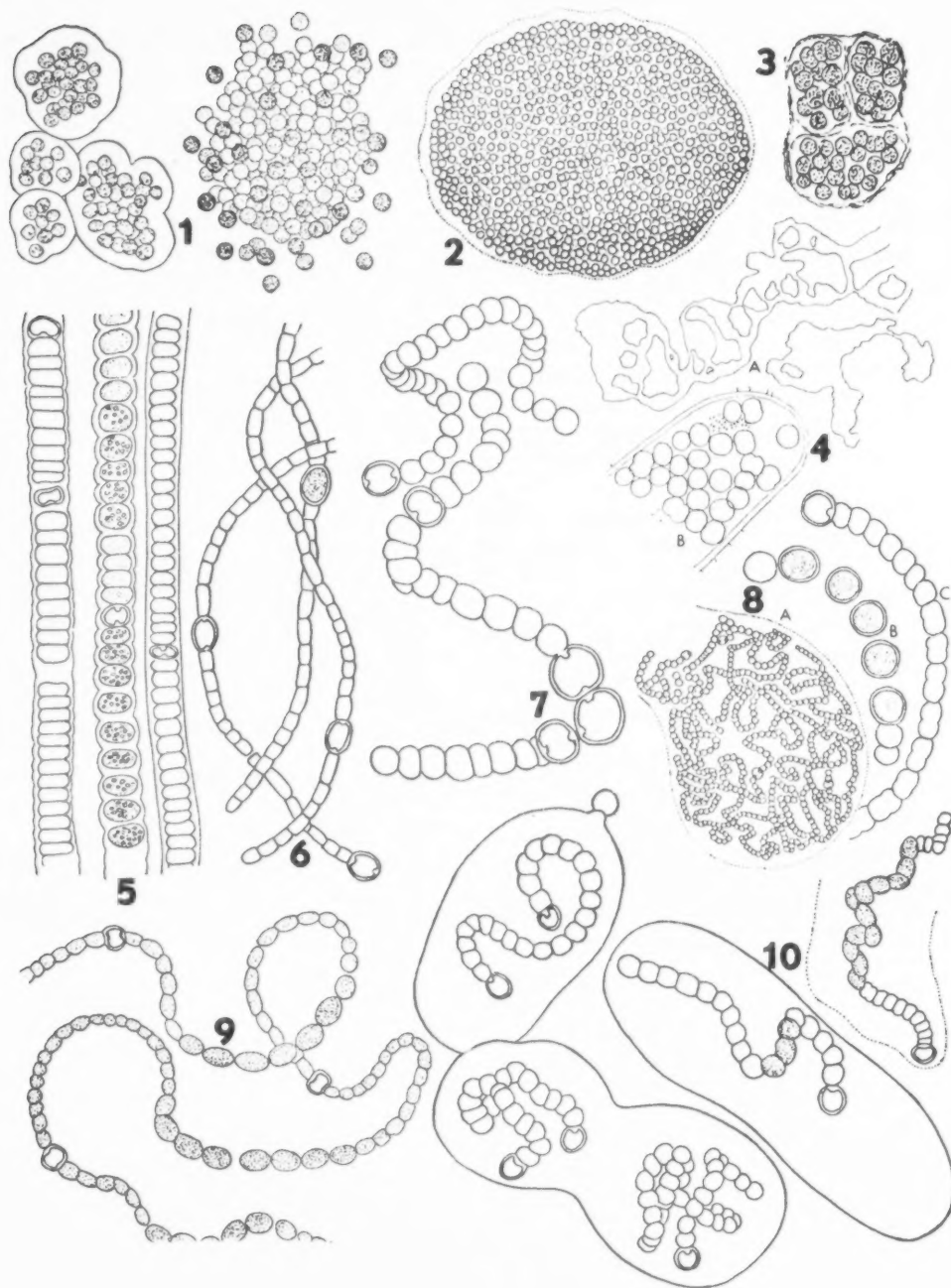


PLATE 9

Figure

1. *Nostoc sphaerica* (*sphaericum*) Vaucher 1803, A-B = X 900; C-D = habit, X 3/4 (after Prescott 1962).
2. *Nostoc zetterstedtii* Areschoug 1872, 8 habit figures (no magnifications given) (after Geitler 1932).
3. *Oncobyrsa cesatii* (*cesatiana*) Rabenhorst 1865, A = ca. X 750; B = ca. X 1500 (after Geitler 1932).
4. *Oscillatoria agardhii* Gomont 1892, X 600 (after Prescott 1962).
5. *Oscillatoria amoena* Gomont 1892, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
6. *Oscillatoria amphibia* C. A. Agardh 1827, X 900 (after Prescott 1962).
7. *Oscillatoria amphigranulata* Van Goor 1918, X 2250 (after Prescott 1962).
8. *Oscillatoria anguina* Gomont 1892, X 590 (after Prescott 1962).
9. *Oscillatoria angusta* Koppe 1924, X 750, with enlarged trichome X 2000 (after Prescott 1962).
10. *Oscillatoria borneti* Zukal 1894, A = X 590; B = X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
11. *Oscillatoria brevis* Gomont 1892, ca. X 600 (after Geitler 1932).
12. *Oscillatoria chalybea* Gomont 1892, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
13. *Oscillatoria chlorina* Kutzing 1843, ca. X 900 (after Geitler 1932).
14. *Oscillatoria curviceps* C. A. Agardh 1824, X 590 (after Prescott 1962).
15. *Oscillatoria formosa* Bory 1827, A = X 900; B = X 1500 (after Prescott 1962).
16. *Oscillatoria geminata* Meneghini 1837, ca. X 500 (after Geitler 1932).
17. *Oscillatoria guttulata* (*guttula*) van Goor 1918, X 2250 (after Huber-Pestalozzi 1938).
18. *Oscillatoria lacustris* Geitler 1925a, X 900 (after Prescott 1962).
19. *Oscillatoria lauterbornii* Schmidle 1901, ca. X 1200 (after Geitler 1932).
20. *Oscillatoria limnetica* Lemmermann 1900, X 900 (after Prescott 1962).

PLATE 9

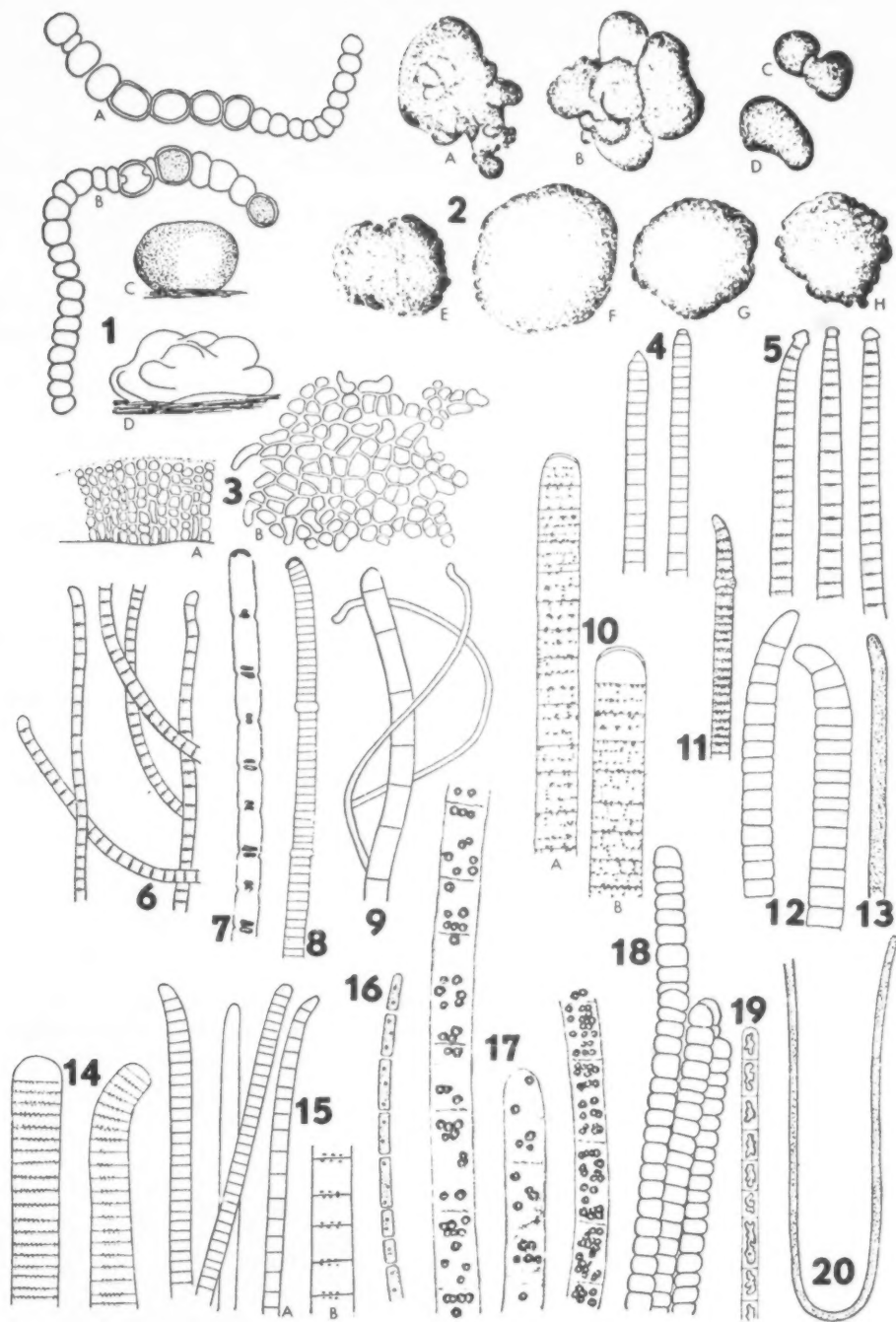


PLATE 10

Figure

1. *Oscillatoria limosa* C. A. Agardh 1812, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
2. *Oscillatoria minima* Gicklhorn 1921, X 1000 (after Prescott 1962).
3. *Oscillatoria nigra* Vaucher 1803, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
4. *Oscillatoria planctonica* Woloszynska 1912, ca. X 400 (after Huber-Pestalozzi 1938).
5. *Oscillatoria princeps* Vaucher 1803, X 660 (after Prescott 1962).
6. *Oscillatoria pseudogeminata* G. Schmid 1914, ca. X 2000 (after Geitler 1932).
7. *Oscillatoria putrida* Schmidle 1901, ca. X 800 (after Geitler 1932).
8. *Oscillatoria redekei* Van Goor 1918, X 2250 (after Huber-Pestalozzi 1938).
9. *Oscillatoria rubescens* De Candolle 1825, X 625 (after Prescott 1962).
10. *Oscillatoria sancta* Gomont 1892, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
11. *Oscillatoria simplissima* Gomont 1892, ca. X 500 (after Gomont 1892).
12. *Oscillatoria splendida* Greville 1324, X 1050 (after Prescott 1962).
13. *Oscillatoria subtilissima* Kutzing 1846, X 700 (after Cocke 1967).
14. *Oscillatoria tenuis* C. A. Agardh 1813, A-B = X 750; C = X 1240 (after Prescott 1962).
15. *Oscillatoria terebriformis* C. A. Agardh 1827, X 625 (after Prescott 1962).
16. *Oscillatoria trichodes* Szafer 1910, ca. X 2000 (after Desikachary 1959).
17. *Phormidium ambiguum* Gomont 1892, X 750 (after Prescott 1962).
18. *Phormidium angustissimum* W. et G. S. West 1897, X 700 (after Cocke 1967).
19. *Phormidium autumnale* Gomont 1893, A = X 925; B = X 800 (after Prescott 1962); C = ca. X 500 (after Geitler 1932).
20. *Phormidium favosum* Gomont 1892, X 485 (after Prescott 1962).
21. *Phormidium foveolarum* Gomont 1892, ca. X 500 (after Geitler 1932).
22. *Phormidium increstatum* Gomont in Bornet et Flahault 1889, ca. X 1000 (after Geitler 1932).
23. *Phormidium inundatum* Kutzing 1849, X 1000 (after Prescott 1962).
24. *Phormidium laminosum* Gomont 1890, ca. X 1000 (after Geitler 1932).
25. *Phormidium luridum* Gomont 1892, ca. X 500 (after Geitler 1932).
26. *Phormidium molle* Gomont 1892, X 700 (after Cocke 1967).
27. *Phormidium papyraceum* Gomont 1892, ca. X 500 (after Geitler 1932).

PLATE 10

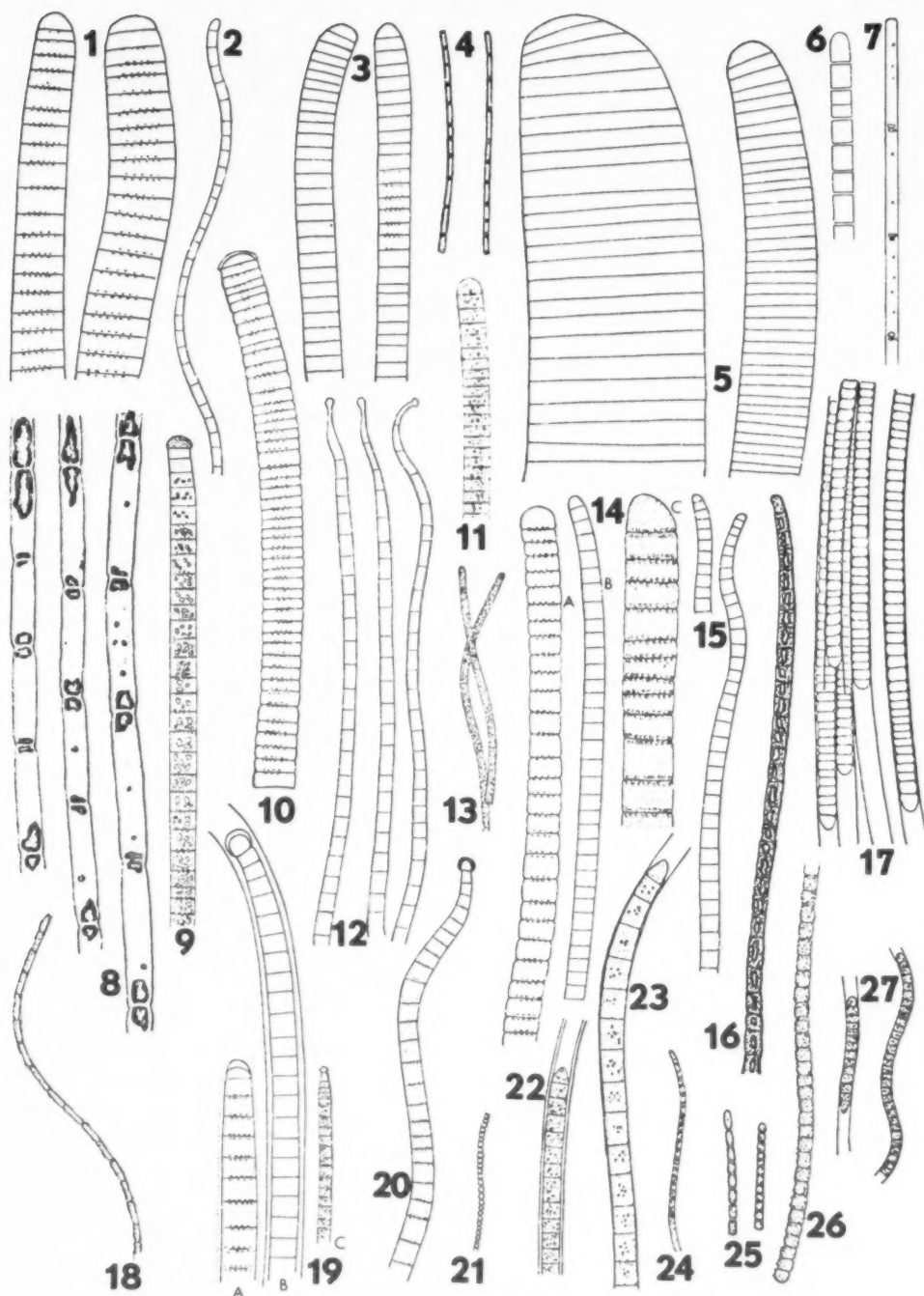


PLATE 11

Figure

1. *Phormidium retzii* Gomont 1892, X 380 (after Prescott 1962).
2. *Phormidium subfuscum* Kutzing 1843, X 625 (after Prescott 1962).
3. *Phormidium tenue* Gomont 1892, X 1125 (after Prescott 1962).
4. *Phormidium uncinatum* Gomont 1890, X 625 (after Prescott 1962).
5. *Plectonema gracillimum* Hansgirg 1885, X 1000 (after Cocke 1967).
6. *Plectonema nostocorum* Bornet in Bornet et Thuret 1880, X 1000 (after Prescott 1962).
7. *Pseudanabaena catenata* Lauterborn 1916, ca. X 2000 (after Geitler 1932).
8. *Pseudanabaena galeata* Bocher 1949, A-E = X 1700 (after Bocher 1949).
9. *Rhabdoderma minima* Lemmermann 1908, ca. X 1000 (after Geitler 1932).
10. *Rhabdoderma sigmoidea* Moore et Carter 1923, X 570 (after Geitler 1932).
11. *Rivularia rufescens* (Nageli in Kutzing 1849), X 500 (after Kutzing 1852).
12. *Schizothrix calcicola* Gomont 1892, A = X 600; B = X 1000 (after Tiffany and Britton 1952).
13. *Schizothrix fasciculata* Gomont 1892, A = ca. X 500; B-C = ca. X 1000 (after Geitler 1932).
14. *Schizothrix lacustris* Braun in Kutzing 1849, A = apex, ca. X 700; B = habit, ca. X 700 (after Prescott 1962).
15. *Schizothrix pulvinata* Gomont 1892, A-B = ca. X 600 (after Tilden 1910).

PLATE 11

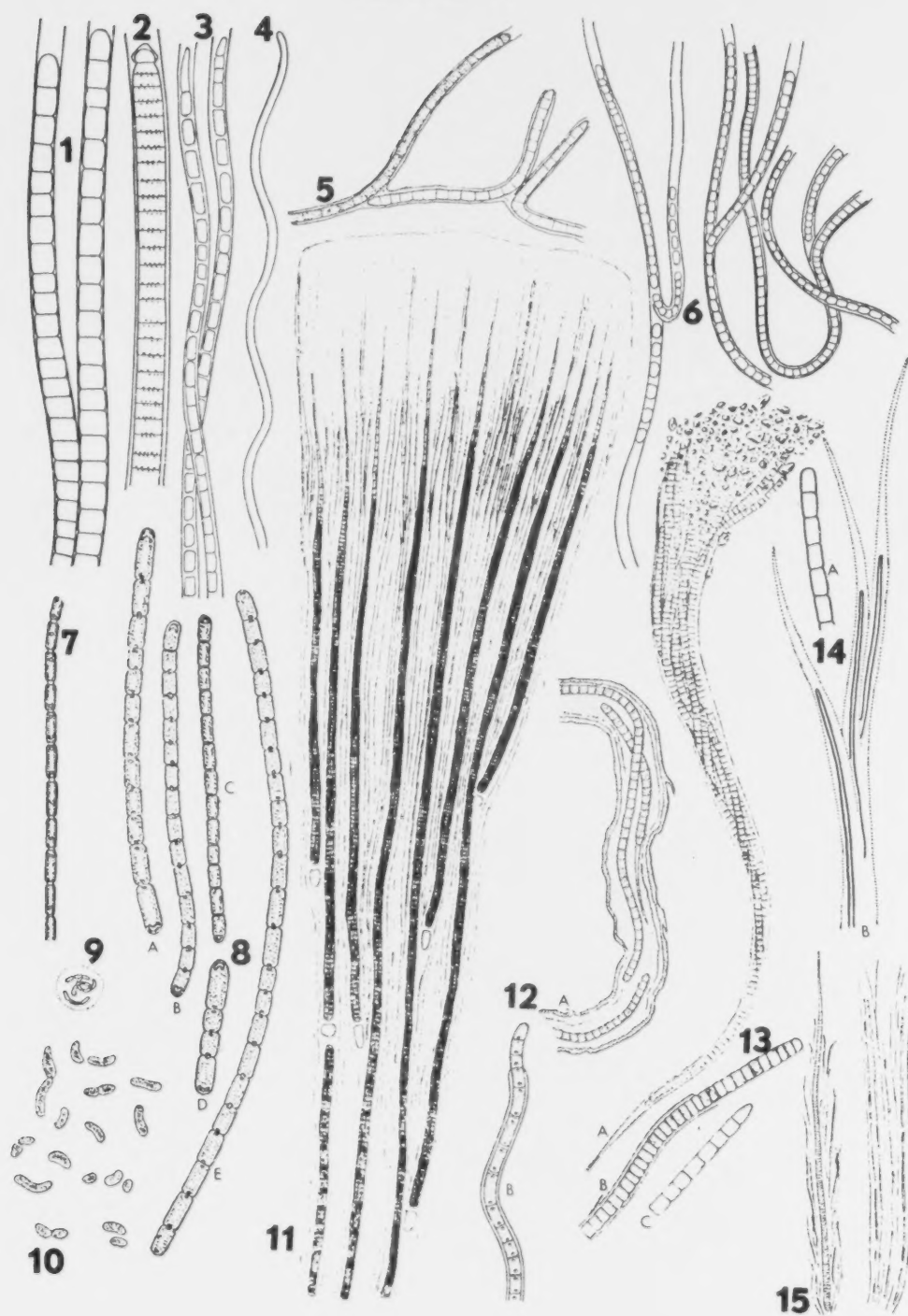
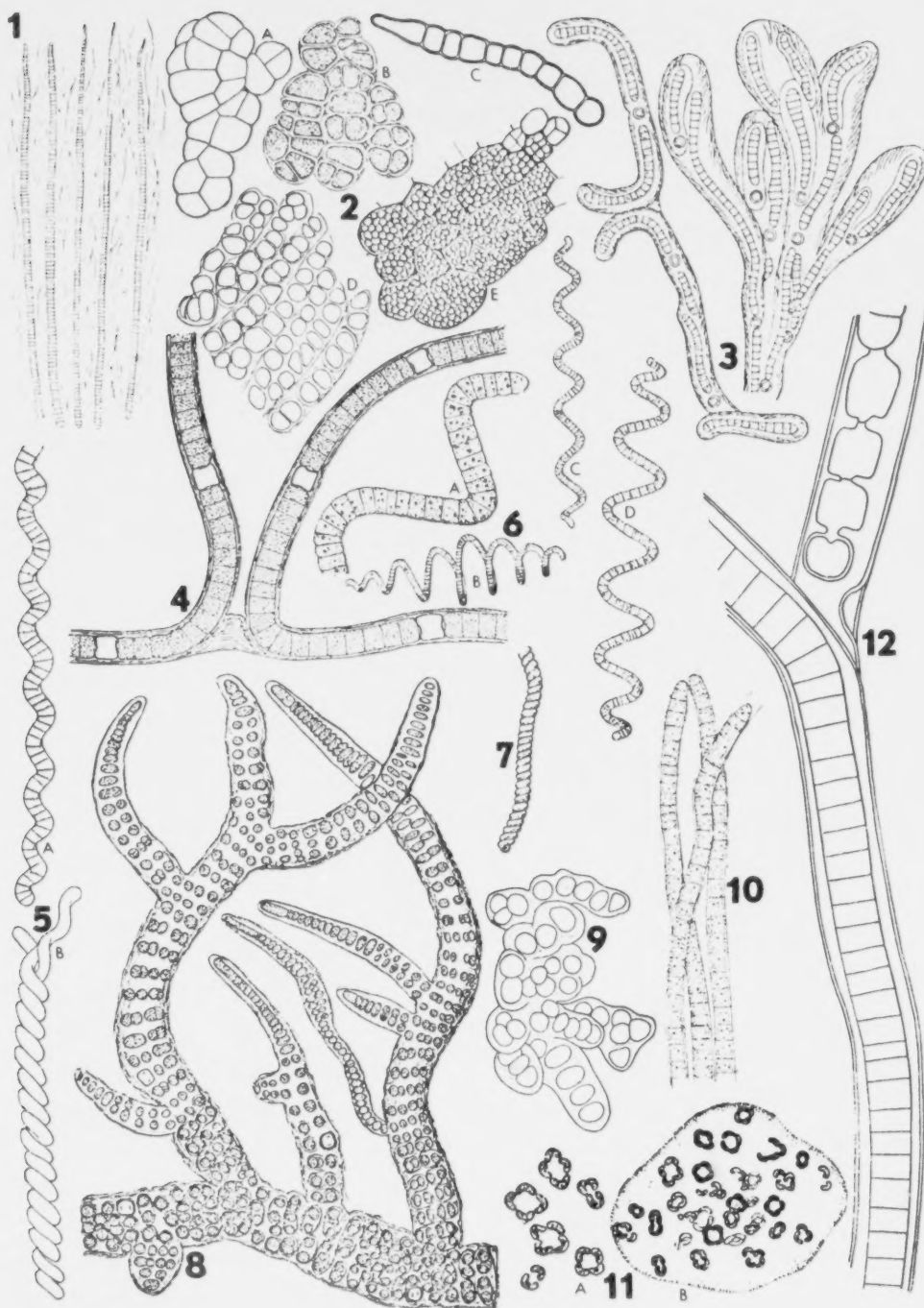


PLATE 12

Figure

1. *Schizothrix pulvinata* Gomont 1892, ca. X 600 (after Tilden 1910).
2. *Scopulonema minus* Geitler 1942, A-E = X 800 (after Geitler 1932).
3. *Scytonema crustaceum* C. A. Agardh 1824, ca. X 200 (after Geitler 1932).
4. *Scytonema ocellatum* Bornet et Flahault 1887, ca. X 360 (after Geitler 1932).
5. *Spirulina jenneri* Geitler 1925a, A = X 500; B = X 375 (after Prescott 1962).
6. *Spirulina platensis* Geitler 1925a, A = ca. X 1200; C-D = ca. X 500 (after Geitler 1932).
7. *Spirulina subsalsa* Orsted 1842, ca. X 1000 (after Geitler 1932).
8. *Stigonema informe* Kutzing 1849, ca. X 200 (after Geitler 1932).
9. *Stigonema mesentericum* Geitler 1925a, ca. X 350 (after Geitler 1932).
10. *Symploca muralis* Kutzing 1843, X 700 (after Cocke 1967).
11. *Tetrarcus ilsteri* Skuja 1932, A = X 1060; B = X 500 (after Huber-Pestalozzi 1938).
12. *Tolypothrix lanata* Wartmann in Rabenhorst 1858, X 900 (after Prescott 1962).

PLATE 12



SECTION 3

DESCRIPTION OF SPECTRA AND THEIR CATEGORIES

The categories and spectra used in the present work are essentially the same as those detailed by Lowe (1974) with a few minor exceptions to accommodate the blue green algae. The reader should remember that some of the terms used on the profile sheets (especially those used in the "unknown or other" categories) have a very special definition and cannot be applied in the general sense of the "spectrum"; therefore, the reader should refer to the respective publications in which they occur. In other cases, it is apparent that "frigidophile" = oligothermal, etc.

pH SPECTRUM

Very little direct information exists in the literature about the placement of the Cyanophyta in the pH spectrum. It is assumed that at least part of the reason for this is the misconception that the Cyanophyta are all indifferent or restricted to the alkaline end of the spectrum.

Acidobiontic - occurring below pH 7 with optimum development below pH 5.5.

Acidophilous - occurring at about pH 7 with optimum development below pH 7.

Indifferent - occurring around pH 7

Alkaliphilous - optimum development above pH 7 but occurring at pH around 7

Alkalibiontic - occurring above pH 7

Unknown or other - undesignated category to accommodate general characteristics or characteristics which cannot be referred directly to the other categories in the spectrum.

SAPROBIEN (SAPROBIAN) SPECTRUM

Although the saprobie and nutrient spectra are very similar in that they both present a reflection of nutrients in bodies of water, they are not the equivalents of each other (that is to say, oligosaprobic=oligotrophic,

mesosaprobic=mesotrophic, etc.) as is believed commonly by many limnologists, aquatic biologists, etc. This fact is emphasized by Fjerdingstad (1965a) in the discussion of *Cladophora glomerata*, "It should be borne in mind that in the larger lakes often traversed by streams and sometimes with a large volume of water, a minor local pollution will act as a greater or less eutrophication, which should not simply be correlated with a pollution corresponding to Kolkwitz and Marsson's β (weak) mesosaprobic zone". Also Tümping (1960) pointed out that trophy and saprobia are concepts which should be kept strictly separated. Caspers und Schulz (1960) express this even more strongly, "Der Fehler im Grundansatz der Konzeption liegt unseres Erachtens darin, dass der Trophiegrad des natürlichen eingebaut ist in den Grad der anthropogenen künstlichen Steigerung der Eutrophie".

A certain amount of natural pollution is inevitable. Although it is not very likely, it is possible for natural gross organic pollution to occur in small lakes and ponds. When gross organic pollution is maintained by man and when pollutants are dumped into rivers and streams certain "zones" result as these pollutants change through time. Pollution by dissolved organic nutrients is best interpreted by the saprobien (saprobian) system. The dumping of pollutants is an "artificial" act: even the resulting "zones" which are produced are conceived artificially and arbitrarily. It is also quite logical that these "zones" (or categories) would serve as a good standard for comparison, even if they served no other purpose than to provide a means of helping to define the more natural boundaries of the nutrient (inorganic nutrient) spectrum in more exact terms. The saprobien spectrum was conceived for a special purpose: for the evaluation of sewage and dissolved organic materials in streams, etc. (Kolkwitz und Marsson 1908). Although the saprobien spectrum can be applied to lakes, it seems to be more applicable to streams and rivers that have been enriched by treated or untreated sewage and by industrial toxicants, etc.

Polysaprobic - occurring characteristically in the predominance of reduction and cleavage processes, because of absence or low content of oxygen and because of carbon dioxide and a relatively high content of nitrogenous and putresible nutrient substances (characteristic of

high hydrogen sulphide) (high dissolved organic nutrients) =
Saprobiontic - organisms occurring only in most heavily polluted waters.

Mesosaprobic - occurring characteristically with decomposition and oxidation widely present and with decomposition products of protein, ammonia salts, etc. (moderate dissolved organic nutrients).

α (Strong) - occurring characteristically where self purification takes place rapidly.

β (Weak) - occurring characteristically where self purification takes place less rapidly.

Oligosaprobic - characteristic of clean water, associated with termination of mineralization and all aggressive processes of self purification (low dissolved organic nutrients). While the oligosaprobic and eutrophic (category of the nutrient spectrum) categories are not necessarily equivalent, they express a degree of overlap in that they are both characterized by low levels of dissolved organic nutrients.

Saprophilic - occurring generally in organically polluted waters but occurring also in other communities.

Saproxenous - occurring primarily in biotypes other than the organically polluted ones but occurring also in the presence of pollution.

Katharobic - characteristic of waters that have not been exposed to dissolved organic nutrients or waters in which dissolved organic nutrients are very low or absent. = Saprophobic - organisms which are not capable of thriving in polluted water.

Unknown or other - Undesignated category to accommodate general characteristics or characteristics which cannot be referred directly to the other categories in the spectrum.

NUTRIENT SPECTRUM

The nutrient spectrum has developed over a number of years as one means of evaluating lakes for the purpose of classifying them. In the life history of a lake a series of developmental stages occurs: oligotrophy, mesotrophy, and eutrophy (and perhaps dystrophy, depending upon the nature of the lake). This sequence may retrogress or repeat. These developmental changes can be

completely natural and are applied best to relative differences in dissolved inorganic nutrients, even though lakes frequently are subjected to loading with organic nutrients such as raw sewage. It is quite logical that these differences in inorganic nutrient levels be used as a maxim for comparison. These different changes in nutrient levels, while occurring to a certain extent in lotic bodies, are not so readily evident as they are in lakes. Although the nutrient spectrum can be used in interpreting rivers and other parts of the lotic system, in practice it is best applied to lakes and members of the lentic system. Eutrophy, mesotrophy, and oligotrophy indicate general productivity but they as yet have not been given positive specification or definition. Certain definite correlations can be made with the pH spectrum. It can be said that an eutrophic habitat is one that has a high pH where available organic matter is reduced rapidly to free an abundance of mineral elements and nutrients. Mesotrophy corresponds more or less with intermediate or circumneutral pH values, whereas the oligotrophic state is associated with lower pH (below 7) and the yield of mineral nutrients is low (Fjerdingsstad 1965a). Sparling and Nalewajko (1970) elaborated further and indicated that the base rich lakes (characterized by higher pH) and base poor lakes (characterized by lower pH) can be classified as eutrophic and oligotrophic respectively.

Polytrophic - characteristic of extreme eutrophic conditions (usually rare).

Eutrophic - characteristic of waters rich in dissolved inorganic or mineral nutrient materials.

Mesotrophic - characteristic of waters intermediate in dissolved inorganic or mineral nutrient materials.

Oligotrophic - characteristic of waters poor in dissolved inorganic or mineral nutrient materials.

Dystrophic - characteristic of waters rich in humic materials and with pronounced oxygen consumption.

Unknown or other - Undesignated category to accommodate general characteristics or characteristics which cannot be referred directly to the other categories in the spectrum.

HALOBIAN SPECTRUM

Euhalobous or Polyhalobous - marine forms, 30 to 40 o/oo salt content.

Mesohalobous - brackish water forms, approximately .5 to about 30 o/oo salt content.

α (Strong) - NaCl minimum about 10 o/oo.

β (Weak) - NaCl content about .5 to about 10 o/oo.

Oligohalobous - widespread in freshwater, approximately 0 to approximately .5 o/oo salt content.

Halophilous - common in freshwater but not uncommon in slightly "brackish" water.

Indifferent - freshwater forms proper.

Halophobous - characteristic of chloride deficient waters

Euryhalobous or Euryhaline - having a wide range of tolerance to salt concentration, often encompassing 2 or more large spectral designations.

Unknown or other - undesignated category to accommodate general characteristics or characteristics which cannot be referred directly to the other categories in the spectrum.

CURRENT SPECTRUM

Limnobiontic - forms characteristic only of stagnant waters.

Limnophilous - forms with their optimum development in stagnant waters, but which also may be found in running waters.

Indifferent - forms common in both running and stagnant waters.

Rheophilous - forms with their optimum development in running waters, but which may be found in standing waters also.

Rheobiontic - forms characteristic only of running waters.

Unknown or other - undesignated category to accommodate general characteristics or characteristics which cannot be referred directly to the other categories in the spectrum.

GENERAL HABITAT SPECTRUM

Benthic - organisms living on the bottom of a body of water.

Lentic - standing water

Lakes - characteristic of large inland bodies of water.

- Ponds - characteristic of small bodies of standing water.
- Bogs or Swamps - characteristic of soft, wet, or marshy ground
- Lotic - running water
- Crenophilous (general) - occurring in spring waters in general.
- Crenophilous (thermal) - occurring in hot springs.
- Rivers and Streams - occurring in larger and smaller bodies of running water that have more or less continuous geographical expression.
- Aerophilous or Terrestrial - organisms occurring above water (in the air = aerophilous) (on the soil or earth = terrestrial).
- Estuarine - Characteristic of estuaries or areas where brackish-marine waters mix with fresh waters of rivers.
- Littoral (Litoral) - organisms living in relatively shallow areas, close to shore or banks.
- Neritic - occurring typically above the continental shelf (close to shore)
- Oceanic - occurring typically over the deeper regions of the oceans.
- Eurytopic or Euryecious - occurring in a wide variety of habitats or environments.
- Unknown or other - undesignated category to accommodate general characteristics or characteristics which cannot be referred directly to the other categories in the spectrum.

SPECIFIC HABITAT SPECTRUM

- Planktonic or Pelagic - organisms of relatively small size which have either very small powers of locomotion or else none at all and which drift in the water, subject to waves, currents, and other water motion (Planktonic); or organisms living above the bottom of the body of water (Pelagic).
- Euplanktonic - normally suspended in the water, distribution is current dependent.
- Tychoplanktonic - normally associated with periphytic or terrestrial habitats but often suspended in the water.
- Periphytic (Aufwuchs) - microorganisms attaching to rocks, objects, plants, etc.

Epipellic - occurring on mud.

Epilithic - occurring on rock.

Epiphytic - occurring on plants.

Other Periphytic - occurring on animals (epizooic); occurring on wood (epidendric), etc.

Unknown or other - undesignated category to accommodate general characteristics or characteristics which cannot be referred directly to the other categories in the spectrum.

SEASONAL SPECTRUM

Any seasonal or monthly periodicity classification of algae is open to serious question concerning accuracy, unless careful consideration is given to detailed geographical comparisons, tropical and polar distribution, etc.

Winter - optimum growth during winter.

Spring - optimum growth during spring.

Summer - optimum growth during summer.

Fall - optimum growth during fall.

TEMPERATURE SPECTRUM

This spectrum includes both optimum temperatures in centigrade degrees and ranges of temperature change tolerated by individuals. Blue Green Algae have much value in indicating thermal pollution. However, this report includes only those Cyanophytes that have value as potential indicators of both thermal and inorganic and/or organic pollution. Damann (1945, 1960) indicated that the Cyanophyta do not become significant until water temperature exceeds 21-70°C.

Euthermal - warm-water forms usually occurring at temperature greater than 30°C.

Mesothermal - temperate-water forms, usually occurring between 15 and 30°C.

Oligothermal - cold-water forms, usually occurring between 0 and 15°C.

Stenothermal - occurring over a temperature range of no greater than 5°C.

Metothermal - occurring over a temperature range of from 5 to 15°C.

Eurythermal - occurring over a temperature range of 15° or greater.

Unknown or other - undesignated category to accommodate general characteristics or characteristics which cannot be referred directly to the other categories in the spectrum.

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NOTE: the letters in parenthesis, (), following an author's name are the abbreviations used on the profile sheets!

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APPENDIX 1

SUPPLEMENTARY KEYS TO SPECIES

ANABAENA Bory 1822

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Usually solitary or as free-floating masses of trichomes,
euplanktonic 2
- 1b Not truly planktonic, epiphytic, or edaphic; often enmeshed
with other algae 5
- 2a (1) Mature resting spores (akinetes) distributed at random or
near or far from the heterocysts 3
- 2b Mature resting spores frequently adjacent to heterocysts on
one or both sides *A. BORNETICA*
- 3a (2) Mature resting spores oblong, spherical, or ellipsoidal (not
cylindrical) *A. LIMNETICA*
- 3b Mature resting spores cylindrical 4
- 4a (3) Mature resting spores more than twice as broad as the normal
vegetative cells *A. LEVANDERI*
- 4b Mature resting spores less than twice as broad as the normal
vegetative cells *A. AFFINIS*
- 5a (1) Mature resting spores scattered or far from heterocysts 7
- 5b Mature resting spores adjacent to heterocysts 6
- 6a (5) Vegetative cells ovate, ellipsoidal, barrel shaped, or
globose *A. LAPPONICA*
- 6b Vegetative cells cylindrical *A. SUBCYLINDRICA*
- 7a (5) Vegetative cells cylindrical *A. VERRUCOSA*
- 7b Vegetative cells ovate, ellipsoidal or globose 8
- 8a (7) Two or more akinetes occurring together or adjacent in series
..... *A. VARIABILIS*

- 8b Akinetes usually single or occasionally in pairs, subcylindrical
..... *A. AEQUALIS*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- A. AEQUALIS* Borge 1907 (1906). Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 121, text fig.; Prescott 1962, pl. 115, fig. 1-2; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 149; Geitler 1932, fig. 578.
- A. AFFINIS* Lemmermann 1898b. (= *Anabaena catenula* var. *affinis*).
Bourrelly 1970, pl. 123, fig. 3; Prescott 1962, pl. 115, fig. 10, 14, 15; Lemmermann 1898b, pl. 1, fig. 12, 13, 16, 17.
- A. BORNETIANA* Collins 1896. Prescott 1962, pl. 115, fig. 8-9; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 129; Geitler 1932, fig. 569.
- A. LAPPONICA* Borge 1913. Prescott 1962, pl. 116, fig. 11; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 127; Geitler 1932, fig. 568 a.
- A. LEVANDERI* Lemmermann 1906. Prescott 1962, pl. 117, fig. 1-2; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 138; Geitler 1932, fig. 574.
- A. LIMNETICA* G. M. Smith 1916b. Prescott 1962, pl. 117, fig. 3.
- A. SUBCYLINDRICA* Borge 1921. Proschkina-Lavrenko *et* Makarova 1968, fig. 21-4; Prescott 1962, pl. 118, fig. 6-8; Prescott 1954, fig. 271 b, d; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 124; Geitler 1932, fig. 566.
- A. VARIABILIS* Kützing 1843. Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 131, text fig.; Prescott 1962, pl. 118, fig. 9-10; Desikachary 1959, pl. 71, fig. 5; Forest 1954, fig. 635; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 111; Geitler 1932, fig. 558; Tilden 1910, pl. 9, fig. 9; Wolle 1887, pl. 198, fig. 29-32.
- A. VERRUCOSA* Boye-Petersen 1923. Prescott 1962, pl. 118, fig. 11, 12; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 152 D; Geitler 1932, fig. 570 b.

ANABAENOPSIS Miller 1923

Anabaenopsis elenkini Miller 1923. Akinetes ovoid to spherical,

8-11 μ broad; vegetative cells ellipsoidal or ovate, 4-6 μ in width; heterocysts spherical, 4-7 μ in diameter. ILLUSTRATIONS - Proschkina-Lavrenko *et* Makarova 1968, fig. 27; Prescott 1962, pl. 131, fig. 4; G. M. Smith 1950, fig. 500.

APHANOCAPSA Nägeli 1849

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Endophytic cells in mucilage of host alga *A. ENDOPHYTICA*
- 1b Cells free-living (not endophytic) 2
- 2a (1) Cells coccoid, about 1 μ in diameter or less ... *A. DELICATISSIMA*
- 2b Cells larger in diameter (1.5-3 μ) *A. ELACHISTA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- A. DELICATISSIMA* West *et* West 1912. Prescott 1962, pl. 101, fig. 8-9; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 11; Geitler 1932, fig. 69 c, d; West *et* West 1912, pl. 19, fig. 2-3
- A. ELACHISTA* West *et* West 1895. Desikachary 1959, pl. 21, fig. 5; Prescott 1954, fig. 320 b; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 7; Geitler 1932, fig. 69b; Tilden 1910, pl. 2, fig. 6
- A. ENDOPHYTICA* G. M. Smith 1920. Prescott 1962, pl. 101, fig. 13; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 12; Geitler 1932, fig. 69 a

APHANOTHECE Nägeli 1849

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Vegetative cells 2 μ or less across 2
- 1b Vegetative cells more than 2 μ across 3
- 2a (1) Cells 1-1 1/2 μ across, about 1/2 the length *A. NIDULANS*
- 2b Cells 1.5-2.5 μ across (rarely less than 1.5 μ in diameter), up to 3 times as long as wide *A. SAXICOLA*
- 3a (1) Cells not cylindrical (globose or ovate) *A. GELATINOSA*
- 3b Cells cylindrical, up to 3 times as long as wide 4

- 4a (3) Colonies very pale gray or blue green; cells of colonies with inconspicuous sheaths *A. MICROSCOPICA*
- 4b Colonies bright olive or yellow green; individual cells of colonies with sheath often apparent *A. MICROSPORA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- A. GELATINOSA* Lemmermann 1910. Prescott 1962, pl. 104, fig. 8
- A. MICROSCOPICA* Nägeli 1849. Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 64, text fig.; Prescott 1962, pl. 104, fig. 9-10; Desikachary 1959, pl. 22, fig. 4, 5, 9; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 21; Geitler 1932, fig. 79; Tilden 1910, pl. 2, fig. 12
- A. MICROSPORA* Rabenhorst 1863. Prescott 1962, pl. 105, fig. 7-9; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 20
- A. NIDULANS* Richter 1884. Bourrelly 1970, pl. 82, fig. 7; Prescott 1962, pl. 104, fig. 2-3; Desikachary 1959, pl. 22, fig. 1; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 19; Geitler 1932, fig. 75 c
- A. SAXICOLA* Nägeli 1849. Prescott 1962, pl. 104, fig. 1; Desikachary 1959, pl. 22, fig. 11; Frémy 1929, fig. 28.

CALOTHRIX C. A. Agardh 1824

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Without akinetes (mature resting spores) 2
- 1b Akinetes present *C. STAGNALIS*
- 2a (1) Cells very short, width about 3 1/2 to 5 times as much as length *C. BREVIARTICULATA*
- 2b Cells longer and with colorless sheath *C. EPIPHYTICA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- C. BREVIARTICULATA* West *et* West 1897. Prescott 1962, pl. 132, fig. 1; Desikachary 1959, pl. 110, fig. 9; Elenkin 1949, fig. 321; Geitler 1932, fig. 389; Frémy 1929, fig. 223
- C. EPIPHYTICA* West *et* West 1897. Prescott 1962, pl. 132, fig. 2-3;

Prescott 1954, fig. 275 a

C. STAGNALIS Gomont 1895a. Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 119, text fig.; Prescott 1962, pl. 132, fig. 7; Elenkin 1949, fig. 323; Geitler 1932, fig. 377; Geitler 1925a, fig. 277; Tilden 1910, pl. 17, fig. 8-9; Gomont 1895, fig. 1, 2 (B-F).

CHAMAESIPHON Braun *et* Grunow *in* Rabenhorst 1865

Chamaesiphon curvatus Nordstedt 1878. Epiphytic thallus, pale violet, conspicuously curved or twisted with constricted base. Cells elongated, cylindrical, about 4 μ in diameter, up to 65 μ long. ILLUSTRATIONS - Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 88, text fig.; Bourrelly 1970, pl. 89, fig. 5-6; Prescott 1962, pl. 108, fig. 5-6; Desikachary 1959, pl. 33, fig. 1; Geitler 1932, fig. 244, 245; Tilden 1910, pl. 3, fig. 31

CHROOCOCCUS Nägeli 1849

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Cells large, more than 65 μ in diameter *C. GIGANTEUS*
- 1b Cells less than 15 μ in diameter 2
- 2a (1) Cells with pale yellow color *C. PALLIDUS*
- 2b Cells with blue green color 3
- 3a (2) Cells spherical or oblong, 5-10 μ in diameter, in pairs or in groups of pairs *C. MINUTUS*
- 3b Cells irregularly truncated, angular or globose, less than 4 μ in diameter (usually more than 3 μ in diameter) *C. MINOR*

ILLUSTRATIONS

C. GIGANTEUS W. West 1892. Desikachary 1959, pl. 26, fig. 1; Geitler 1932, fig. 109 a; W. West 1892, pl. 10, fig. 59, 60.

C. MINOR Nägeli 1849. Prescott 1962, pl. 100, fig. 12; Desikachary 1959, pl. 24, fig. 1; Geitler 1932, fig. 116 g; Frey 1929, fig. 50; Tilden 1910, pl. 1, fig. 7.

C. MINUTUS Nägeli 1849. Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 71, text fig.;

Prescott 1962, pl. 100, fig. 9; Desikachary 1959, pl. 24, fig. 4;
Frémy 1933, pl. 4, fig. 6; Geitler 1932, fig. 112 a, 113 c; Frémy
1929, fig. 42

C. PALLIDUS Nägeli 1849. Prescott 1962, pl. 100, fig. 14; Desikachary
1959, pl. 26, fig. 5; Geitler 1932, fig. 116 b; Frémy 1929, fig. 48

COELOSPHERIUM Nägeli 1849

Coelosphaerium dubium Grunow in Rabenhorst 1865. Cells 5-7 μ in
diameter, aggregated into dense colonies. Colonies sphaerical or irregular
with colonial mucilage about 4-7 μ thick. Colonies up to 300 μ in
diameter. Euplanktonic. ILLUSTRATIONS - Prescott 1962, pl. 106, fig. 1;
Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 47; Geitler 1932, fig. 121 f, 122 a

CYLINDROSPERMUM Kützing 1843

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Akinetes solitary (rarely in pairs) 3
- 1b Akinetes in series (usually more than two together) 2
- 2a (1) Vegetative cells 4-5 μ in width, akinetes 8-10 μ in diameter
..... *C. CATENATUM*
- 2b Vegetative cells less than 4 μ in width *C. MARCHICUM*
- 3a (1) Akinetes subcylindrical to cylindrical 4
- 3b Akinetes ovoidal or ellipsoidal *C. MUSCICOLA*
- 4a (3) Cells about 2 μ in diameter; akinetes about 3.5-4.0 μ in
diameter, about 8-9 μ long *C. MINIMUM*
- 4b Cells more than 3.5 μ in diameter (3.5-6 μ); akinetes 8-16 μ
in diameter, about 20-40 μ long *C. STAGNALE*

ILLUSTRATIONS

C. CATENATUM Ralfs 1850. Bourrelly 1970, pl. 121, fig. 8; Prescott 1962,
pl. 122, fig. 9-10; Forest 1954, fig. 637; Tilden 1910, pl. 10,
fig. 7

C. LICHENIFORME Kützing 1847. Prescott 1962, pl. 131, fig. 14;

Desikachary 1959, pl. 65, fig. 8; Forest 1954, fig. 638; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 84; Geitler 1932, fig. 523 c

C. MARCHICUM Lemmermann 1910. Prescott 1962, pl. 122, fig. 13; Prescott 1954, fig. 295 b; Geitler 1932, fig. 523 c

C. MINIMUM G. S. West 1914. Prescott 1962, pl. 122, fig. 14, 15; G. S. West 1914, pl. 21, fig. 1-3; Tilden 1910, pl. 10, fig. 5

C. MUSCICOLA (*MUSICOLA*) Kützing 1845. Prescott 1962, pl. 122, fig. 16; Fott 1959, fig. 12, 4; Desikachary 1959, pl. 65, fig. 3; Forest 1954, fig. 640; G. M. Smith 1950, fig. 504; Geitler 1932, fig. 520 d; Frémy 1929, fig. 319; Tilden 1910, pl. 10, fig. 6

C. STAGNALE Bornet et Flahault 1888. Prescott 1962, pl. 122, fig. 17-18; Desikachary 1959, pl. 65, fig. 9; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 87; Geitler 1932, fig. 520 c; Frémy 1929, fig. 311; Tilden 1910, pl. 10, fig. 2

DACTYLOCOCCOPSIS Hansgirg 1888

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Vegetative cells twisted and bent into clusters . *D. FASCICULARIS*
- 1b Vegetative cells not bent and twisted; cells straight, sharply pointed apices *D. ACICULARIS*

ILLUSTRATIONS

D. ACICULARIS Lemmermann 1900. Prescott 1954, fig. 323 a; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 65; Geitler 1932, fig. 138 c

D. FASCICULARIS Lemmermann 1898c. Vodenicharov et al. 1971, p. 57, text fig.; Prescott 1962, pl. 105, fig. 10-12; Desikachary 1959, pl. 29, fig. 3; Prescott 1954, fig. 323 b; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 64; Geitler 1932, fig. 138 b

DICHOTHRIX Zanardini 1858

Dichothrix orsiniana Bornet et Flahault 1886. (= *Calothrix orsiniana*).

Vegetative cells compressed, 5-8 μ in diameter, 2-4 μ long; heterocysts terminal, hemispherical or globular. Trichomes about 10-14 μ wide at base and gently tapering to a fine point, enclosed in lamellated sheaths which enclose trichomes for almost their entire length. ILLUSTRATIONS - Bourrelly 1970, pl. 114, fig. 4; Prescott 1962, pl. 133, fig. 5-6; Desikachary 1959, pl. 107, fig. 4; G. M. Smith 1950, fig. 621; Geitler 1932, fig. 370; Frémy 1929, fig. 239; Tilden 1910, pl. 18, fig. 6

GLOEOCAPSA Kützing 1843

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Sheaths brownish or yellowish brown to pale orange . *G. RUPESTRIS*
- 1b Sheaths colorless or red to reddish brown 2
- 2a (1) Colonies up to 300 μ in diameter; cells including sheath 7.5-16 μ in diameter *G. MAGMA*
- 2b Colonies about 25 μ in diameter; cells including sheath 3.5-7 μ in diameter *G. PUNCTATA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

G. MAGMA Kützing 1846. Desikachary 1959, pl. 24, fig. 13; G. M. Smith 1950, f-g. 454; Geitler 1932, fig. 93, Frémy 1929, fig. 57; Tilden 1910, pl. 1, fig. 29; Wolle 1887, pl. 210, fig. 26-31; Kützing 1846, pl. 22, fig. 1

C. PUNCTATA Nägeli 1849. Prescott 1962, pl. 101, fig. 7; Desikachary 1959, pl. 23, fig. 2; Prescott 1954, fig. 315; Nägeli 1849, pl. 1F, fig. 6

C. RUPESTRIS Kützing 1845-1849. Bourrelly 1970, pl. 83, fig. 8; Prescott 1962, pl. 107, fig. 13; Geitler 1932, fig. 88 c, 89; Frémy 1929, fig. 56; Tilden 1910, pl. 1, fig. 24; Wolle 1887, pl. 210, fig. 22, 28

HAPALOSIPHON Nägeli 1849

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Filaments randomly or irregularly branched from various positions along the main axis 2

- 1b Filaments usually branched from one side of the main axis
(rarely from both sides) *H. AUREUS*
- 2a (1) Heterocysts and cells elliptical; filaments less than 9 μ
(7-9 μ) in diameter *H. FLEXUOSUS*
- 2b Heterocysts and cells cylindrical or quadrate; filament more
than 15 μ in diameter (15-20 μ) *H. CONFERVACEUS*

ILLUSTRATIONS

H. AUREUS West et West 1897. Prescott 1962, pl. 128, fig. 1-3; Geitler
1932, fig. 335

H. CONFERVACEUS Borzi 1892. Prescott 1962, pl. 128, fig. 4

H. FLEXUOSUS Borzi 1892. Prescott 1962, pl. 128, fig. 5, 6

LYNGBYA C. A. Agardh 1824

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Filaments coiled or twisted, sometimes entangled about other
algae 2
- 1b Filaments straight, bent, curved or entangled, but not coiled 3
- 2a (1) Filaments not twisted and entangled about other algae;
trichomes irregularly coiled and twisted *L. LAGERHEIMIA*
- 2b Filaments twisted and tangled about other algae and plants
..... *L. EPIPHYTICA*
- 3a (1) Filaments less than 20 μ in diameter 5
- 3b Filaments more than 20 μ in diameter 4
- 4a (3) Filaments associated with other algae, occurring as a plant
mass or aggregation; not truly planktonic *L. AESTUARI*
- 4b Euplanktonic filaments, solitary, 20-24 μ in diameter . *L. BIRGEI*
- 5a (3) Filaments more than 11 μ (11-16 μ) in diameter 6
- 5b Filaments less than 11 μ in diameter *L. SPIRULINOIDES*
- 6a (5) Plant body composed of dense mat or layer of very entangled
filaments *L. VERSICOLOR*
- 6b Plants epiphytic; not forming a conspicuous mat or layer 7

- 7a (6) Filaments 10-20 μ in diameter *L. MAJOR*
 7b Filaments 5-10 μ in diameter *L. AERUGINEO-CAERULEA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- L. AERUGINEO-CAERULA* Gomont 1898. Prescott 1962, pl. 111, fig. 10, 11; Desikachary 1959, pl. 48, fig. 9; Elenkin 1949, fig. 489; Geitler 1932, fig. 670 f, g; Frémy 1929, fig. 157; Geitler 1925a, fig. 524; Tilden 1910, pl. 5, fig. 32, 33; Gomont 1892, pl. 4, fig. 1-3
- L. AESTUARI* Liebmann 1841. Proschkina-Lavrenko Makarova 1968, fig. 29, No. 9-10; Prescott 1962, pl. 111, fig. 8; Desikachary 1959, pl. 52, fig. 8; Forest 1954, fig. 580; Elenkin 1949, fig. 486; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 211; Geitler 1932, fig. 666; Frémy 1929, fig. 152; Geitler 1925a, fig. 523; Tilden 1910, pl. 5, fig. 40, 41; Gomont 1892, pl. 3, fig. 1-2
- L. BIRGEI* G. M. Smith 1916a. Bourrelly 1970, pl. 129, fig. 4; Prescott 1962, pl. 111, fig. 8; Desikachary 1959, pl. 50, fig. 7, 8; Forest 1954, fig. 581; G. M. Smith 1950, fig. 492 B; Elenkin 1949, fig. 493; Geitler 1932, fig. 663; Geitler 1925a, fig. 505; G. M. Smith 1920, pl. 7, fig. 14-15; G. M. Smith 1916a, pl. 26, fig. 28.
- L. EPIPHYTICA* Hieronymus *in* Kirchner 1900 (*non* Wille). Bourrelly 1970, pl. 129, fig. 9; Prescott 1962, pl. 112, fig. 2, 3; Desikachary 1959, pl. 53, fig. 7; Elenkin 1949, fig. 460, 461 a; Geitler 1932, fig. 656 d; Frémy 1929, fig. 162; Lemmermann 1904, pl. 1, fig. 10.
- L. LAGERHEIMII* (*LAGERHEIMIA*) Gomont 1890. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 56; Cocke 1967, fig. 123; Prescott 1962, pl. 112, fig. 5, 6; Desikachary 1959, pl. 48, fig. 6; Forest 1954, fig. 583; Elenkin 1949, fig. 462; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 203; Geitler 1932, fig. 661 g-i; Frémy 1929, fig. 170; Geitler 1925a, fig. 500, 506; Tilden 1910, pl. 5, fig. 22-23; Gomont 1892, pl. 4, fig. 6-7.
- L. MAJOR* Meneghini 1837. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 53; Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 153, text fig.; Cocke 1967, fig. 145; Prescott 1962, pl. 112, fig. 10; Desikachary 1959, pl. 52, fig. 11;

Elenkin 1949, fig. 479 a; Geitler 1932, fig. 679 a; Geitler 1925a, fig. 516; Gomont 1892, pl. 3, fig. 15

L. SPIRULINOIDES Gomont 1890. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 60; Bourrelly 1970, pl. 130, fig. 3; Cocke 1967, fig. 124; Prescott 1962, pl. 131, fig. 1; Desikachary 1959, pl. 52, fig. 4, 5; Elenkin 1949, fig. 465; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 205; Geitler 1932, fig. 658; Geitler 1925a, fig. 503; Tilden 1910, pl. 5, fig. 47; Gomont 1892, pl. 3, fig. 18-19

L. VERSICOLOR Gomont 1892. Cocke 1967, fig. 135; Prescott 1962, pl. 113, fig. 4; Desikachary 1959, pl. 53, fig. 6; Forest 1954, fig. 587; Elenkin 1949, fig. 461 c; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 212; Geitler 1932, fig. 656 f; Frémy 1929, fig. 164; Geitler 1925a, fig. 514; Tilden 1910, pl. 5, fig. 35; Gomont 1892, pl. 4, fig. 4-5

MICROCOLEUS Desmazières 1823

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Capitulate apical cell present *M. VAGINATUS*
- 1b Capitulate apical cell absent 2
- 2a (1) Soil plants, trichomes greater than 5 μ in diameter, cells without constricted cross walls *M. PALUDOSUS*
- 2b Aquatic plants, trichomes 4-5 in diameter, cells with constricted cross walls *M. LACUSTRIS*

ILLUSTRATIONS

M. LACUSTRIS Farlow (*in* Farlow, Anderson *et* Eaton) 1877. (Algae Amer. Bor. Exsic.). Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 71; Bourrelly 1970, pl. 134, fig. 5; Prescott 1962, pl. 113, fig. 6; Desikachary 1959, pl. 60, fig. 4, 5; Forest 1954, fig. 588; Prescott 1954, fig. 283 b; Elenkin 1949, fig. 535; Geitler 1932, fig. 749, 750 a; Frémy 1929, fig. 81.

M. PALUDOSUS Gomont 1892. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 72; Cocke 1967, fig. 173; Prescott 1962, pl. 113, fig. 5; Fott 1959, fig. 13, no. 7; Desikachary 1959, pl. 56, fig. 2; Forest 1954, fig.

589; Elenkin 1949, fig. 529 a; Geitler 1932, fig. 753; Frémy 1929, fig. 80; Geitler 1925a, fig. 559; Tilden 1910, pl. 6, fig. 30; Gomont 1892, pl. 14, fig. 13

M. VAGINATUS Gomont 1890. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 70; Bourrelly 1970, pl. 134, fig. 1-2; Cocke 1967, fig. 166; Prescott 1962, pl. 131, fig. 2; Desikachary 1959, pl. 56, fig. 3; Forest 1954, fig. 591; Prescott 1954, fig. 283 a; G. M. Smith 1950, fig. 459; Elenkin 1949, fig. 529 b; Geitler 1932, fig. 741; Frémy 1929, fig. 79; Geitler 1925a, fig. 558; Tilden 1910, pl. 6, fig. 29; Gomont 1892, pl. 14, fig. 12.

NOSTOC Vaucher 1803

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Trichomes not in hollow and leathery colonies 2
- 1b Trichomes in peripheral areas of thick leathery mucilage forming hollow colonies; colonies brownish to olive green . *N. VERRUCOSUM*
- 2a (1) Colonies with a globular, dense and firm outer membrane 3
- 2b Colonies delicate, soft, amorphous, without conspicuous outer membrane 4
- 3a (2) Thallus occurring on damp soil *N. COMMUNE*
- 3b Thallus growing in water *N. PRUNIFORME*
- 4a (2) Trichomes twisted and entangled, obscuring the filamentous arrangement *N. PUNCTIFORME*
- 4b Trichomes not so twisted and entangled 5
- 5a (4) Aquatic plants, individual sheaths not apparent; vegetative cells less than 5 μ in diameter 6
- 5b Terrestrial plants, individual sheaths conspicuous; vegetative cells 5-8 μ in diameter *N. MICROSCOPICUM*
- 6a (5) Globose heterocysts up to twice the size of normal vegetative cells; cells spherical or globose *N. COMMINUTUM*
- 6b Elongated and barrel-shaped heterocysts, slightly larger than normal vegetative cells which are globose or ovoid *N. SPONGIAEFORME*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- N. COMMINUTUM* Kützing 1850. Cocke 1967, fig. 194; Prescott 1962, pl. 119, fig. 12
- N. COMMUNE* Vaucher 1803. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 62, fig. 1 a; Cocke 1967, fig. 199; Prescott 1962, pl. 119, fig. 13; Fott 1959, fig. 12, no. 3; Desikachary 1959, pl. 68, fig. 3; Forest 1954, fig. 643; Frémy 1933, pl. 58, fig. 3; Geitler 1932, fig. 536-537; Frémy 1929, fig. 283; Tilden 1910, pl. 8, fig. 1
- N. MICROSCOPICUM* Carmichael *ex* Harvey *in* Hooker 1833. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 62, fig. 2; Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 141, text fig.; Cocke 1967, fig. 200; Prescott 1962, pl. 120, fig. 3-5; Forest 1954, fig. 648; Frémy 1929, fig. 287
- N. PRUNIFORME* C. A. Agardh 1812. Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 143, text fig.; Prescott 1962, pl. 120, fig. 7-8; Prescott 1954, fig. 300a; Geitler 1932, fig. 548; Frémy 1929, fig. 288; Tilden 1910, pl. 8, fig. 9-10; Wolle 1887, pl. 197, fig. 5-7
- N. PUNCTIFORME* Hariot 1891. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 62, fig. 8; Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 138, text fig.; Cocke 1967, fig. 192; Prescott 1962, pl. 121, fig. 4-5; Desikachary 1959, pl. 69, fig. 1; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 103; Frémy 1929, fig. 274; Tilden 1910, pl. 6, fig. 35-37
- N. SPONGIFORME* C. A. Agardh 1824. Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 139, text fig.; Cocke 1967, fig. 196; Prescott 1962, pl. 121, fig. 11-13; Tiffany and Britton 1952, fig. 1150; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 96; Geitler 1932, fig. 531; Frémy 1929, fig. 337; Tilden 1910, pl. 7, fig. 4, 5
- N. VERRUCOSUM* Vaucher 1803. Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 142, text fig.; Prescott 1962, pl. 121, fig. 11-13; Tiffany and Britton 1952, fig. 1155; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 98; Geitler 1932, fig. 542; Tilden 1910, pl. 8, fig. 11-16; Wolle 1887, pl. 197, fig. 1

OSCILLATORIA Vaucher 1803

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Trichomes 2 μ or less in diameter *O. ANGUSTISSIMA*
- 1b Trichomes more than 2 μ (2-10 μ) in diameter 2
- 2a (1) Trichomes less than 5 μ in diameter 3
- 2b Trichomes 5-10 μ in diameter 4
- 3a (2) Apical cell not capitate *O. SUBBREVIS*
- 3b Apical cell capitate (with a flattened calyptra) ... *O. PROLIFICA*
- 4a (2) Cells cylindrical, longer than wide *O. HAMELII*
- 4b Cells with approximately equal length and width, quadrate
..... *O. ORNATA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- O. ANGUSTISSIMA* West et West 1897. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 10; Cocke 1967, fig. 92; Prescott 1962, pl. 109, fig. 5
- O. HAMELII* Frémy 1930. Prescott 1962, pl. 109, fig. 14; Frémy 1930, fig. 187
- O. ORNATA* Kützing 1849. Cocke 1967, fig. 74; Desikachary 1959, pl. 37, fig. 12; pl. 40, fig. 3; Tiffany and Britton 1952, fig. 1077; Elenkin 1949, fig. 380 a; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 173; Geitler 1932, fig. 599 a; Frémy 1929, fig. 179; Geitler 1925a, fig. 599 a; Tilden 1910, pl. 4, fig. 8; Gomont 1892, pl. 6, fig. 15
- O. PROLIFICA* Gomont 1892. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 26; Cocke 1967, fig. 98; Tiffany and Britton 1952, fig. 1083; Elenkin 1949, fig. 406 b; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 189; Geitler 1932; Geitler 1925a, fig. 448; G. M. Smith 1920, pl. 7, fig. 3-5; Tilden 1910, pl. 4, fig. 1; Gomont 1892, pl. 6, fig. 8
- O. SUBBREVIS* Schmidle 1901a. Prescott 1962, pl. 107, fig. 23; Desikachary 1959, pl. 37, fig. 2, pl. 40, fig. 1; Geitler 1932, fig. 601 b; Frémy 1929, fig. 174

PHORMIDIUM Kützing 1843

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Trichomes short and endophytic within other algae (especially *Microcystis*) *P. MUCICOLA*
- 1b Trichomes long and not endiphytic 2
- 2a (1) Trichomes with constricted cross walls *P. LUCIDUM*
- 2b Trichomes without constrictions at cross walls *P. CORICUM*

ILLUSTRATIONS

P. CORIUM Gomont 1890. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 60, fig. 34; Cocke 1967, fig. 111; Desikachary 1959, pl. 44, fig. 10-11; Forest 1954, fig. 608; Elenkin 1949, fig. 441 b, c; Geitler 1932, fig. 649 b, c; Frémy 1929, fig. 133; Geitler 1925a, fig. 487; Tilden 1910, pl. 4, fig. 71-72; Gomont 1892, pl. 5, fig. 1-2

P. LUCIDUM Kützing 1843. Desikachary 1959, pl. 44, fig. 17, 18; Geitler 1932, fig. 648 f-h; Frémy 1929, fig. 129; Gomont 1892, pl. 5, fig. 11-12; Kützing 1845-1849, pl. 46, fig. 1

P. MUCICOLA (MUSCICOLA) Huber-Pestalozzi *et* Naumann 1929. Prescott 1962, pl. 4-5; Desikachary 1959, pl. 15, fig. 13; Elenkin 1949, fig. 450; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 198; Geitler 1932, fig. 627; Huber-Pestalozzi *et* Naumann 1929, fig. 1-6

PLECTONEMA Thuret 1875

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Coarse filaments rarely branched, greater than 28 μ in diameter *P. WOLLEI*
- 1b Filaments with branching commonly present, less than 28 in diameter 2
- 2a (1) Thallus forming tufts or fascicles *P. TENUE*
- 2b Thallus solitary or with mucus layers 3
- 3a (2) Filaments more than 3.5 μ in diameter, purplish *P. PURPUREUM*
- 3b Filaments less than 3.5 μ in diameter, blue green *P. NOTATUM*

ILLUSTRATIONS

P. NOTATUM Schmidle 1902. Bourrelly 1970, pl. 110, fig. 7; Prescott 1962, pl. 126, fig. 6-7; Desikachary 1959, pl. 83, fig. 5; Elenkin 1949, fig. 544; Woronichin 1932, pl. 5, fig. 32; Schmidle 1902, fig. 8, 9

P. PURPUREUM Gomont 1892. Bourrelly 1970, pl. 110, fig. 8; Prescott 1962, pl. 126, fig. 8; Geitler 1932, fig. 444; Geitler 1925a, fig. 297; Gomont 1892, pl. 1, fig. 7, 8

P. TENUE Thuret 1875. Prescott 1962, p. 126, fig. 9; Elenkin 1949, fig. 547; Geitler 1932, fig. 448; Geitler 1925a, fig. 296; Tilden 1910, pl. 11, fig. 1-2; Gomont 1892, pl. 1, fig. 5-6

P. WOLLEI Farlow 1877. Prescott 1962, pl. 127, fig. 1; Desikachary 1959, pl. 83, fig. 1; Forest 1954, fig. 620; Prescott 1954, fig. 276; Elenkin 1949, fig. 538; Geitler 1932, fig. 439; Frémy 1929, fig. 144; Geitler 1925a, fig. 292; Tilden 1910, pl. 11, fig. 4-5; Farlow ex Gomont 1892, pl. 1, fig. 1

RHABDODERMA Schmidle et Lauterborn in Schmidle 1900

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Cells more than 5 μ in length, sometimes curved, but not sigmoid *R. LINEARE*
- 1b Cells 5 μ or less in length, sigmoid *R. IRREGULARE*

ILLUSTRATIONS

R. IRREGULARE Geitler 1925a. Prescott 1962, pl. 103, fig. 9-10; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 61 C; Geitler 1932, fig. 135 b

R. LINEARE Schmidle et Lauterborn in Schmidle 1900. Prescott 1962, pl. 103, fig. 11, 12; Prescott 1954, fig. 326; G. M. Smith 1950, fig. 463; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 60; Geitler 1932, fig. 135 a, 136; Schmidle 1900, pl. 6, fig. 8-11

RIVULARIA C. A. Agardh 1824

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Cells of trichome usually with length and width approximately equal (quadrate), with bent apex *R. DURA*

- 1b Cells of trichome becoming much longer than wide at apex; apex not blunt 2
- 2a (1) Cells 9-13 μ in diameter; colonies of filaments without lime incrustations; sheaths colorless or yellow *R. MINUTULA*
- 2b Cells less than 9 μ in diameter; colonies of filaments with conspicuous lime incrustations; sheaths colorless or brownish *R. HAEMATITES*

ILLUSTRATIONS

- R. DURA* Roth 1802 (Neue Beitr. Bot., S. 273). Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 115, text fig.; Desikachary 1959, pl. 115, fig. 2; G. M. Smith 1950, fig. 522; Elenkin 1949, fig. 347; Frémy 1929, fig. 242; Geitler 1925a, fig. 286; Wolle 1887, pl. 79, fig. 1-3
- R. HAEMATITES* C. A. Agardh 1824. Bourrelly 1970, pl. 116, fig. 5, pl. 117, fig. 1-3, pl. 119, fig. 3; Prescott 1962, pl. 131, fig. 10-11; Elenkin 1949, fig. 342; Geitler 1932, fig. 45, 416, 417; Geitler 1925a, fig. 289-290; Tilden 1910, pl. 20, fig. 11-14
- R. MINUTULA* Bornet *et* Flahault 1886. Prescott 1962, pl. 136, fig. 9; Tilden 1910, pl. 20, fig. 9

SCHIZOTHRIX Kützing 1843

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Sheaths yellow or yellowish brown colored 2
- 1b Sheaths colorless 3
- 1c Sheaths rose to reddish orange or reddish purple *S. PURPURASCENS*
- 2a (1) Trichomes 6-13 μ in diameter *S. MUELLERI*
- 2b Trichomes about 2.5-3 μ in diameter *S. FUSCESCENS*
- 3a (1) Filaments densely compacted to form protruding tufts . *S. FRIESII*
- 3b Filaments not forming tufts 4
- 4a (3) Trichomes 5-11 μ in diameter *S. RIVULARIS*
- 4b Trichomes less than 5 μ in diameter 5
- 5a (4) Cells quadrate or with length greater than width ... *S. TINCTORIA*

5b Cells with width greater than length *S. VAGINATA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

S. FRIESII Gomont 1892. (= *Symplocastrum friesii*). Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 78; Bourrelly 1970, pl. 131, fig. 5-6; Cocke 1967, fig. 170; Prescott 1962, pl. 114, fig. 5; Desikachary 1954, fig. 624; Elenkin 1949, fig. 499, 500; Geitler 1932, fig. 685, 686; Frémy 1929, fig. 97; Geitler 1925a, fig. 532; Gomont 1892, pl. 9, fig. 1-2

S. FUSCESCENS Kützing 1843. Bourrelly 1970, pl. 134, fig. 6-7; Prescott 1962, pl. 114, fig. 4; Desikachary 1959, pl. 58, fig. 7-8; Elenkin 1949, p. 517; Geitler 1932, fig. 717; Frémy 1929, fig. 99; Geitler 1925a, fig. 548; Gomont 1892, pl. 11, fig. 4-6

S. MUELLERI Nägeli in Kützing 1849. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 32; Bourrelly 1970, pl. 131, fig. 7-8, pl. 132, fig. 1; Cocke 1967, fig. 163; Prescott 1962, pl. 114, fig. 1; Desikachary 1959, pl. 57, fig. 9, 10; Forest 1954, fig. 626; Geitler 1932, fig. 715; Geitler 1925a, fig. 544; Tilden 1910, pl. 6, fig. 23; Gomont 1892, pl. 10, fig. 5-7

S. PURPURASCENS Gomont 1892. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 83; Cocke 1967, fig. 119; Desikachary 1959, pl. 57, fig. 3-5; Tiffany and Britton 1952, fig. 1115-1117, 1120-1121; G. M. Smith 1950, fig. 497; Elenkin 1949, fig. 515; Geitler 1932, fig. 709; Frémy 1929, fig. 106; Geitler 1925a, fig. 543; Tilden 1910, pl. 6, fig. 20-21

S. RIVULARIS Drouet 1942a. Cocke 1967, fig. 164; Prescott 1962, pl. 114, fig. 2-3

S. TINCTORIA Gomont 1890. (= *Inactis tinctoria*). Prescott 1962, pl. 131, fig. 7-8; Elenkin 1949, fig. 513; Geitler 1932, fig. 703; Tilden 1910, pl. 6, fig. 17; Gomont 1892, pl. 7, fig. 5-7

S. VAGINATA Gomont 1892. Vodenicharov et al. 1971, p. 149, text fig.;

Desikachary 1959, pl. 58, fig. 9-11; Elenkin 1949, fig. 511; Frémy 1933, pl. 19, fig. 5; Geitler 1932, fig. 696; Frémy 1929, fig. 93; Geitler 1925a, fig. 541; Gomont 1892, pl. 7, fig. 1-4

SCYTONEMA C. A. Agardh 1824

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Sheaths very broad, with wing-like extensions *S. ALATUM*
- 1b Sheaths without conspicuous wing-like extensions 2
- 2a (1) Sheaths lamellated, with divergent lamellations 3
- 2b Sheaths not lamellated or with parallel lamellations 5
- 3a (2) Filaments 18-38 μ in diameter; cells 6-12 μ wide *S. MYCHROUS*
- 3b Filaments less than 18 μ in diameter and with cells less than 6 μ wide 4
- 4a (3) Filaments in floating aggregations and usually radiating from center, about 10-16 μ in diameter *S. TOLYPOTHRICOIDES*
- 4b Plants sessile, filaments 16-22 μ in diameter *S. MIRABILE*
- 5a (2) Cells short, width about 3 times the diameter, filaments very coarse, rarely branched *S. CRISPUM*
- 5b Cells with width less than 3 times the diameter, and with branching common 6
- 6a (5) Filaments 18-24 μ across; subglobose or ovate heterocysts *S. COACTILE*
- 6b Filaments 12-16 μ across; cylindrical or quadrate heterocysts *S. ARCHANGELII*

ILLUSTRATIONS

S. ALATA Borzi 1879. (= *Petalonema alatum*). Bourrelly 1970, pl. 111, fig. 3, pl. 113, fig. 2-3; Prescott 1962, pl. 123, fig. 4-5; Fott 1959, fig. 10, no. 3; Desikachary 1959, (pl. 4, fig. 1-3, 12); Forest 1954, fig. 658; Geitler 1932, fig. 505, 506

S. ARCHANGELII (*ARCANGELII*) Bornet et Flahault 1887. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 62, fig. 25; Cocke 1967, fig. 225; Prescott

1962, pl. 123, fig. 6-7; Prescott 1954, fig. 300 a; G. M. Smith 1950, fig. 506; Geitler 1932, fig. 481

S. COATILE Montagne in Kützing 1849. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 62, fig. 27; Cocke 1967, fig. 223; Prescott 1962, pl. 124, fig. 1-3; Desikachary 1959, pl. 90, fig. 2; Geitler 1932, fig. 479

S. CRISPUM Bornet 1889. (= *Scytonema cincinnatum*). Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 62, fig. 28; Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 100, text fig; Cocke 1967, fig. 223; Prescott 1962, pl. 124, fig. 4-6; Desikachary 1959, (pl. 93, fig. 1); Forest 1954, fig. 659; Tiffany and Britton 1952, fig. 1160, 1161; Geitler 1932, fig. 477; Tilden 1910, pl. 11, fig. 15; Wolle 1887, pl. 185, fig. 8-10

S. MIRABILE Bornet 1889. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 63, fig. 5; Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 102, text fig.; Cocke 1967, fig. 236; Prescott 1962, pl. 124, fig. 7-8; Desikachary 1959, p. 91, fig. 3; Geitler 1932, fig. 497, 498; Frémy 1929, fig. 269; Tilden 1910, pl. 13, fig. 2-5

S. MYOCHROUS C. A. Agardh 1824. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 63, fig. 6; Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 102, text fig.; Bourrelly 1970, pl. 110, fig. 1-2, pl. 118, fig. 2; Cocke 1967, fig. 239; Prescott 1962, pl. 124, fig. 9, pl. 125, fig. 1-2; Fott 1959, fig. 11, no. 2; Desikachary 1959, pl. 90, fig. 3, pl. 99, fig. 2; Forest 1954, fig. 663; Frémy 1933, pl. 54, fig. 2; Geitler 1932, fig. 47, 501-502; Tilden 1910, pl. 13, fig. 6

S. TOLYPOTHRICHOIDES Kützing 1849. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 63, fig. 9; Cocke 1967, fig. 237; Prescott 1962, pl. 123, fig. 8-9; Desikachary 1959, pl. 88, fig. 3, pl. 91, fig. 1; Forest 1954, fig. 665; Tiffany and Britton 1952, fig. 1158, 1159; Frémy 1929, fig. 267; Tilden 1910, pl. 13, fig. 1

SPIRULINA Turpin 1827

KEY TO SPECIES

1a Spirals 10-16 μ across *S. PRINCEPS*

- 1b Spirals less than 10 μ across 2
- 2a (1) Spirals 4-6 μ across, loosely coiled 3
- 2b Spirals usually less 4 μ wide, with tight coils *S. MAJOR*
- 3a (2) Trichome 2-2.5 μ in diameter *S. LAXA*
- 3b Trichome less than 1 μ in diameter *S. LAXISSIMA*

ILLUSTRATIONS

S. LAXA G. M. Smith 1916a. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 4; Cocke 1967, fig. 70; Prescott 1962, pl. 108, fig. 10; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 168; G. M. Smith 1916a, pl. 26, fig. 25

S. LAXISSIMA G. S. West 1907. Proschkina-Lavrenko *et* Makarova 1968, fig. 31, no. 3; Prescott 1962, pl. 107, fig. 17; Desikachary 1959, pl. 36, fig. 5; Prescott 1954, fig. 270 a; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 164; Frémy 1929, fig. 207; G. S. West 1907, pl. 9, fig. 6

S. MAJOR Kützing 1843. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 3; Cocke 1967, fig. 77; Prescott 1962, pl. 108, fig. 11; Desikachary 1959, pl. 36, fig. 13; Forest 1954, fig. 628; G. M. Smith 1950, fig. 485 A; Elenkin 1949, fig. 424; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 165, 166; Geitler 1932, fig. 595; Frémy 1929, fig. 208; Geitler 1925a, fig. 412; Tilden 1910, pl. 4, fig. 46; Gomont 1892, pl. 7, fig. 29

S. PRINCEPS G. W. West 1907. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 2; Prescott 1968, pl. 11, fig. 141; Cocke 1967, fig. 69; Prescott 1962, pl. 108, fig. 13; Desikachary 1959, pl. 36, fig. 7; Forest 1954, fig. 629; Huber-Pestalozzi 1938, fig. 170; Geitler 1932, fig. 593 d; Frémy 1929, fig. 210

STIGONEMA C. A. Agardh 1824

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Filaments mostly one cell wide (uniseriate), individual cell sheaths and intercellular ("pit") connections are conspicuous *S. OCELLATUM*
- 1b Filaments multiseriate (two or more cells wide) 2

- 2a (1) Filaments less than 40 μ wide; branches long and curved, usually terrestrial habitat *S. TURFACEUM*
- 2b Filaments 40-70 μ wide, branches short and wide; usually aquatic habitat *S. MAMILLOSUM*

ILLUSTRATIONS

S. MAMILLOSUM C. A. Agardh 1824. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 65, fig. 11; Bourrelly 1970, pl. 93, fig. 1-4, pl. 94, fig. 1; Cocke 1967, fig. 288; Prescott 1962, pl. 130, fig. 1-3; Desikachary 1959, pl. 135, fig. 3-6; Forest 1954, fig. 673; Geitler 1932, fig. 39, 320-324; Frémy 1929, fig. 336-337; Tilden 1910, pl. 15, fig. 22

S. OCELLATUM Thuret 1875. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 66, fig. 2; Bourrelly 1970, pl. 95, fig. 1-3; Prescott 1968, fig. 151; Cocke 1967, fig. 284; Prescott 1962, pl. 130, fig. 5, 6; Desikachary 1959, pl. 138, fig. 2; Geitler 1932, fig. 305-307; Tilden 1910, pl. 15, fig. 15-17

S. TURFACEUM Cooke 1884. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 66, fig. 6; Vodenicharov *et al.* 1971, p. 93, text fig.; Cocke 1967, fig. 287; Prescott 1962, pl. 129, fig. 5; Desikachary 1959, pl. 12, fig. 1-3, 14-17; Forest 1954, fig. 676; Prescott 1954, fig. 292 b; G. M. Smith 1950, fig. 512; Geitler 1932, fig. 318

SYMPLOCA Kützling 1843

Symploca muscorum Gomont 1890. Cells quadrate to cylindrical, 5-8 μ in diameter by 5-11 μ long; apical cell conspicuously domed or obconical; sheath thin; trichomes straight or undulating; filaments forming tufts or fascicles. ILLUSTRATIONS - Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 61, fig. 6; Cocke 1967, fig. 150; Prescott 1962, pl. 113, fig. 7; Desikachary 1959, pl. 59, fig. 3-4; Prescott 1954, fig. 280; Forest 1954, fig. 631; G. M. Smith 1950, fig. 512; Elenkin 1949, fig. 456, 457 a; Frey 1933, pl. 22, fig. 2; Geitler 1932, fig. 730; Geitler 1925a, fig. 497; Tilden 1910, pl. 15, fig. 20

TOLYPOTHRIX Kützling 1843

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1a Sheaths thick, thickness = or greater than diameter of trichome
 *T. LIMBATA*
- 1b Sheaths thin, thickness of sheath less than the diameter of
 trichome 2
- 2a (1) Cells usually very short, discoid, 9-12 μ in diameter *T. DISTORTA*
- 2b Cells longer than wide or quadrate, less than 9 μ in diameter
 *T. TENUIS*

ILLUSTRATIONS

T. DISTORTA Kützing 1843. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 63, fig. 11;
 Bourrelly 1970, pl. 107, fig. 4-6; Cocke 1967, fig. 245; Prescott
 1962, pl. 25, fig. 5, 6; Desikachary 1959, pl. 102, fig. 1; Prescott
 1954, fig. 303; Forest 1954, fig. 666; Geitler 1932, fig. 460;
 Tilden 1910, pl. 14, fig. 2-4; Wolle 1887, pl. 170, fig. 1-3

T. LIMBATA Thuret in Bornet et Flahault 1887. Whitford and Schumacher
 1973, pl. 64, fig. 2; Cocke 1967, fig. 252; Prescott 1962, pl. 126,
 fig. 1, 2; Desikachary 1959, pl. 103, fig. 6; Geitler 1932, fig.
 474 a

T. TENUIS J. Schmidt 1899. Whitford and Schumacher 1973, pl. 64, fig. 7;
 Cocke 1967, fig. 243; Desikachary 1959, pl. 102, fig. 4; Forest
 1954, fig. 667; G. M. Smith 1950, fig. 507 A; Frémy 1933, pl. 53,
 fig. 2; Geitler 1932, fig. 458 a; Frémy 1929, fig. 251; Wolle 1887,
 pl. 181, fig. 5-7

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX REFERENCES

Note: Those references previously mentioned in the text are not included below.

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APPENDIX 3

PROFILE SHEETS

A. NOTES ON PROFILE SHEETS

There is nothing absolute about the consensus for each spectrum of each species. The consensus equates only agreement, which may or may not be the actual case in reality. While the observation that there is no such thing as a taxonomic truth is true, it is even more evident in dealing with ecological interpretations which are based on taxonomic evaluations which are really nothing but a matter of opinion.

Whenever the consensus is not clear, a conservative estimation is made. Naturally, some bias is present in doing this. Sometimes the spread is so great that the only consensus is total indifference = no preference for any of the categories under consideration. In the consensus of the saprobien spectrum very often the term "Eurysaprobic" is used. In general, it denotes a wide tolerance for organic nutrients. Similarly in the nutrient spectrum, the term "Eurytrophic" (= wide tolerance for inorganic nutrients) is used often in the consensus. Often the consensus is brought to the lowest rank of category in the spectrum. (Example: If there are 8 references that state that an organism is planktonic, 3 that state that it is euplanktonic, and none that state that it is tychoplanktonic, then it is considered as euplanktonic in the consensus, since it can be only euplanktonic or tycho-planktonic in the specific case).

Caution was used not to overemphasize re-edited works by one author for fear of unduly biasing the consensus. Such works as those of Geitler (1925, 1932, 1942, etc.) essentially treat the ecology of the species the same. An attempt is made to get a good representation with respect to time, geographic origin, and investigators. Therefore, not all pertinent literature is covered; many times the "importance" of a particular piece of literature would have to take secondary consideration in favor of time, geographic origin, and investigator, particularly when trying to compress

all of these considerations into one profile sheet.

In many cases the nutrient spectrum doesn't correspond well with the saprobian spectrum or the current spectrum doesn't correspond well with the habitat spectrum. Example: The current spectrum consensus indicates "rheophilous" while the habitat spectrum consensus indicates "lakes and ponds." One of the reasons for this phenomenon may be the identifying of 2 or more ecologically divergent entities under the same name. On the other hand, it also could be due to errors, lack of consistent or comprehensive observation in the field by the various investigators, or even lack of enough investigation.

B. LEGEND

- X = characteristic or category of spectrum attributed to the author indicated for the specific organism.
- ? = questionable
- # = implication, extrapolation, suggestion or other weak inference.
- 1 = capable of nitrogen fixation.
- 2 = dulcicole (= essentially oligohalobous)
- 3 = strongly eutrophic (= essentially polytrophic)
- 4 = has such an affinity for hard water that it may be used as an index organism of high pH!
- 5 = mesoeuryhaline (= living in association with 35 to perhaps 8-10 o/oo salt).
- 6 = sometimes found under ice.
- 7 = eurytrophic (= indifferent to inorganic nutrient content).
- 8 = psammonic (= living among sand grains which are often dampened with water).
- 9 = indicates high pH
- a = sparse or rare or uncommon.
- b = bloom forming
- c = occurring in foul or sapropelic muds (= muds or colloidal aggregations of degradation products of complex organic materials).
- d = ubiquitous (= omnipresent)
- e = subaerial (see Bourrelly et Manguin 1954).
- f = epizooic
- g = in caves
- h = tolerant of acid, soft water habitats (also see Prescott 1962, discussion under *Chroococcus limneticus*).
- i = eutrophic-dyseutrophic (= conditions associated with lakes that apparently range between typical eutrophy and dyseutrophy; probably more nearly approaches eutrophic conditions. Compare with "n" below).
- j = occurring in most of the 15 oligotrophic lakes of the Långan drainage area.
- k = weakly flowing water
- m = seston (= living or nonliving bodies which float or swim in water).
- n = eurysaprobic (= $\pm$ indifferent to organic nutrient content).
- o = only in nutrient poor lakes.
- p = rarely euplanktonic
- q = sphagnoxène (see Conrad 1942).

LEGEND (Continued)

- r = mixotrophic-eutrophic (mixotrophic = slightly eutrophic or approaching eutrophy as opposed to "saprotrophic" which tends to diverge from eutrophy toward saprobity (organic nutrients).
- s = polythermous (see Czernin-Chudenitz 1955).
- t = facultative in hot springs
- u = hydrophytic, hydroterrestrial (hydrophytic = growing submersed in water; hydroterrestrial = growing on soil that is always damp).
- v = thermophile and/or thermobiont (thermophile = having an affinity for thermal waters; thermobiont = diagnostic of thermal waters).
- w = β polysaprobic (= zone characterized by low oxygen content but with hydrogen sulphide still present together with large phosphate content and perhaps considerable amounts of the ammonium ion).
- x = epidendric (= living upon wood)
- y = in sulphurous springs
- z = endolithic (= $\pm$ epilithic, growing into rocks)
- A = atmophytisch (= $\pm$ aerophilous)
- B = clean water form
- C = associated with pollution
- D = mesoeuryhaline (= living in association with 35 to perhaps 8-10 o/oo salt).
- E = mostly eutrophic
- F = semi-aerobiotic (see Boye-Petersen 1923)
- G = hydrophytic, euterrestrial (hydrophytic = growing submersed in water; euterrestrial = true soil form).
- H = in salt marshes
- I = recorded from sewage treatment plants.
- J = in rice fields
- K = indicates industrial copper wastes.
- L = indicates marine and estuarine pollution.
- M = in mucilage of other algae
- N = pseudoaerial (= growing on rocks, etc. with special water supply, such as waterfall spray).
- O = eulittoral (= diagnostic of the littoral zone).
- P = affinity for surfaces exposed to direct currents.
- Q = rhéopétricole, petricolé (rhéopétricole = on rocks associated with flowing water; petricolé = epilithic).
- R = tendency toward oligosaprobic conditions.
- S = rare in standing waters.

LEGEND (Continued)

- T = euterrestrial-hydroterrestrial (euterrestrial = in soil only moistened by atmospheric water; hydroterrestrial = growing on soil that is always damp).
- U = associated with high levels of humus.
- V = mesohumos (= essentially mesohumic, conditions associated with lakes that have an intermediate content of humus, between oligohumos and polyhumos).
- W = in geysers
- Y = sphagnophile (= affinity with *Sphagnum* type plants).
- Z = favored by high organic content.
- † = nutrient rich waters.
- α = γ polysaprobic (= zone characterized by presence of small amount of hydrogen sulphide, a low oxygen saturation percentage and a decreasing NH_4^+ content).
- β = rhéoxene (see Conrad 1942).
- γ = lignotroph (see Järnefelt 1952)
- δ = polyhumos (= essentially polyhumic, conditions associated with oligotrophic lakes which have a high humic acid content = "dystrophic phase".)
- ε = hydropétricole, rhéopétricole (rhéopétricole = on rocks associated with flowing water; hydropétricole = on moist rocks).
- ζ = not capable of fixing nitrogen.
- η = dyseutrophic (= conditions associated with lakes trending between eutrophic and dystrophic; probably with noteworthy humus).
- θ = neuston (= organisms associated with the surface film of water).
- ι = polysaprobic when associated with *Beggiatoa*.
- ψ = in an aquarium
- Ω = rare in flowing waters.

LEGEND (Continued)

Author Abbreviation Code

All author abbreviations consist of only 3 character spaces. The first 3 letters of each author's name are used except:

1. When the author's name is hyphenated as in Huber-Pestalozzi = (H-P)
2. When the author's name is double as in Boye Petersen = (B-P)
3. When there are two authors of the paper under consideration as in Whitford and Schumacher = (W&S)
4. When there are three or more authors as in Guarrera *et al.* = (Gea)
5. When two different authors have the same name abbreviation, (in that case, the year of publication can be used to distinguish between the two)
6. When two different authors have the same name abbreviation and the year is the same, then an "a" is added to the year of one name to distinguish them, as in Petrova 1967 = (Pet), Petrov 1967 = (Pet 1967a)

Van = Certain of my own inferences are made from personal observations - these are included in the profile sheets without a date!

AMPHITHRIX JANTHINA

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ANABAENA CIRCINALIS

Bożniak and Kennedy 1968 - steno-chronic and eurychronic

ANABAENA CONSTRICTA

Geitler 1932 - "auf Faulschlamm"
 Liebmann 1962 - facultative anaerob, insensitive to high H₂S concentrations
 Louis et Peeters 1967 - 12-19° C; pH 7.3-7.4

	KGM 1908	KGI 1935	Lie 1951	Mex 1955	Tal 1959	Loe 1959	Fam 1959	Lie 1962	Fic 1964	Fic 1965a	Tal 1965	SO 1965	KGM 1966	Loe 1967	Loe 1967	Loe 1969	Loe 1970	SEL 1972	
PH	Acidobiontic																		CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous																		
	Indifferent																		
	Alkaliphilous																		
	Alkalibiontic																		
	Unknown or other																		
SAPROBIAN	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic	X	X	X				X	X	X							X		POLYSAPROBIC, SAPROBIONTIC
	Mesosaprobic																		
	alpha range (strong)																		
	beta range (weak)																		
	Oligosaprobic																		
	Saprophilic																		
	Saproxenous																		
	Katherobic or Saprophobic																		
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other																		
	Polytrophic																		
	Eutrophic																		
	Mesotrophic																		
	Oligotrophic																		
	Dystrophic																		
HALOBION	Unknown or other																		
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																		
	Mesohalobous																		
	alpha range (strong)																		
	beta range (weak)																		
	Oligohalobous																		
	Halophilous																		
	Indifferent																		
CUMULAT	Halophobous																		
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																		
	Unknown or other																		
	Limnobiobiontic																		
	Limnophilous																		
	Indifferent																		
GENERAL HABITAT	Rheophilous																		BENTHIC, RIVERS, STREAMS, TERRESTRIAL, etc.
	Rheobiontic																		
	Unknown or other																		
	Benthic								X	X									
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds																		
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps																		
	Lentic Crenophilous (general)																		
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)												X						
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Lentic Rivers & Streams																		PLANKTONIC, PERIPHYTIC
	Lentic Aerophilous or Terrestrial																		
	Estuarine																		
	Littoral (Littoral)																		
	Meritic																		
	Oceanic																		
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																		
	Unknown or other																		
SEASONS	Planktonic (Pelagic)						X												ALL TIMES OF YEAR
	Euplanktonic																		
	Tychoplanktonic																		
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)												X						
	Epilithic																		
	Epilithic																		
	Epiphytic					X													
	Other Periphytic																		
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other																		
	Winter																		
	Spring																		
	Summer																		
	Fall							X	X	X									
	Eutermal																		
	Mesothermal																		
	Oligothermal																		
	Stenothermal																		
	Metothermal																		
	Eurythermal																		
	Unknown or other																		

ANABAENA CYLINDRICA

Singh 1960 - favored by low organic content; correlation with high nitrate & phosphate, high temperature & low CO₂ content.
 Cairns, Lanza, and Parker 1972 - resistant to dieldrin, endrin & p, p'-DDE at concentration 5, 10, 20 µg/ml.
 Khoja and Whitton 1975 - combined N is not essential to growth.

	Ge1 1932	H-P 1958	Kor 1940	HS 1944	Sin 1960	Sin 1961	Fie 1964	CM 1964	Fie 1965a	MS 1968	HS 1969	Mat 1970	Cap 1972	Ste 1975		
PH	Acidobiontic															CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous															
	Indifferent															
	Alkaliphilous															
	Alkalibiontic															
	Unknown or other															
SAPROBIAN	Polysaprobic or Saprolobiontic															SAPROPHILIC
	Mesosaprobic															
	alpha range (strong)															
	beta range (weak)															
	Oligosaprobic															
	Saprophilic															
	Saproxenous															
	Katharotic or Saproloxenic															
	Unknown or other															
	Polytrophic															
NUTRIENT	Eutrophic															
	Mesotrophic															
	Oligotrophic															
	Dystrophic															
	Unknown or other															
HALOBION	Eumaliobiontic or Polymaliobiontic															
	Mesomaliobiontic															
	alpha range (strong)															
	beta range (weak)															
	Oligomaliobiontic															
	Halophilous															
	Indifferent															
	Halophobous															
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline															
	Unknown or other															
CURRENT	Limnobiobiontic															
	Limnophilous															
	Indifferent															
	Rheophilous															
	Rheobiontic															
	Unknown or other															
GENERAL HABITAT	Benthic															N fixer, TERRESTRIAL
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds															
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps															
	Lentic Crenophilous (general)															
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)															
	Lentic Rivers & Streams															
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial															
	Estuarine															
	Littoral (Littoral)															
	Marine															
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Oceanic															PLANKTONIC
	Eurytopic or Euryecious															
	Unknown or other															
	Planktonic (Pelagic)															
	Euplanktonic															
	Tychoplanktonic															
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)															
	Epilithic															
	Epiphytic															
	Other Periphytic															
SEASONS	Unknown or other															FALL
	Winter															
	Spring															
	Summer															
	Fall															
	Eurythermal															
TEMPERATURE	Mesothermal															
	Oligothermal															
	Stenothermal															
	Metothermal															
	Eurythermal															
	Unknown or other															

ANABAENA FLOSAQUAE (First of 2 profile sheets)

Neenah-Gund 1908 - 16-18°C opt imm

		Brn 1903	Clu 1908	KM 1908	Fl 1910	Sm 1920	B-P 1925	Pro 1928	Mc 1932	Fl 1934	H-P 1938	Mc 1939	SV 1945	Pro 1951	Gr 1952	Gr 1955	S-H 1956	For 1959	Gr 1959	Gr 1961	
PH	Acidobiontic																				CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Alkaliphilous																				
	Alkalibiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																				
	Mesosaprobic																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
SAPROBIA	Oligosaprobic			X																	
	Saprophilic																				
	Saproxenous																				
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Polytrophic																				
	Eutrophic																				
	Mesotrophic																				
	Oligotrophic																				
	Dystrophic																				
TROPHIC	Unknown or other																				
	Eumalobous or Polymalobous																				
	Mesomalobous																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligomalobous																				
	Malophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Maloprobous																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																				
MALOBIA	Unknown or other																				
	Limnophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Rheophilous																				
	Rheobiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Benthic																				
	Lentic																				
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds																				
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps																				
GENERAL HABITAT	Crenophilous (general)																				CONSENSUS ON FOLLOWING PAGE
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)																				
	Fluvial & Stream																				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																				
	Estuarine																				
	Littoral (Littoral)																				
	Meritic																				
	Oceanic																				
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																				
	Unknown or other																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Planctonic (Pelagic)																				
	Euplanktonic																				
	Tychoplanktonic																				
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																				
	Epipelic																				
	Epilithic																				
	Epiphytic																				
	Other Periphytic																				
	Unknown or other																				
SEASONS	Winter																				
	Spring																				
	Summer																				
	Fall																				
	Euthermal																				
	Mesothermal																				
	Oligothermal																				
	Stenothermal																				
	Metothermal																				
	Eurythermal																				
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other																				

ANABAENA FLOSAQUAE (Last of 2 profile sheets)

		LMO 1962	Lie 1962	Pre 1962	For 1964	F-C 1966	BAI 1967	BAE 1969	Lev 1970	Mat 1970	Sta 1971	MAK 1971	Nal 1971	SAC 1971	MLT 1972	RAM 1973	NGT 1974	ILM 1974	Let 1974	BAI 1974	Sta 1975	CONSENSUS
DH	Acidobiontic																					ALKALIBIONTIC
	Acidophilous																					
	Indifferent																					
	Alkaliphilous																					
	Alkalibiontic																					
	Unknown or other																					
SAPROBIAN	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																					B MESOSAPROBIC OR SaproXenous
	Mesosaprobic																					
	alpha range (strong)		X																			
	beta range (weak)		X																			
	Oligosaprobic																					
	Saprophilic																					
SAPROXENOUS	Saproxenous																					EURYTROPIC
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																					
	Unknown or other																					
	Polytrophic																					
	Eutrophic																					
	Mesotrophic																					
EUTROPHIC	Oligotrophic																					EURYTROPIC
	Dystrophic																					
	Unknown or other																					
	Eumaliobous or Polymaliobous																					
	Mesomaliobous																					
	alpha range (strong)																					
HALOBION	beta range (weak)																					LIMNOPHILOUS
	Oligomaliobous																					
	Halophilous																					
	Indifferent																					
	Halophobous																					
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																					
LIMNOPHIL	Unknown or other																					LIMNOPHILOUS
	Limnophilous																					
	Indifferent																					
	Rheophilous																					
	Rheobiontic																					
	Unknown or other																					
GENERAL HABITAT	Benthic																					LAKES & PONDS, TERRESTRIAL
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds		X	X																		
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps																					
	Lentic Crenophilous (general)																					
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)																					
	Lentic Rivers & Streams																					
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																					EUPHANTONIC
	Estuarine																					
	Littoral (Littoral)																					
	Meristic																					
	Oceanic																					
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																					
SEASONS	Unknown or other																					ALL TIMES OF YEAR
	Planctonic (Pelagic)																					
	Euplantonic																					
	Tychoplantonic																					
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																					
	Epilithic																					
TEMPERATURE	Epiphytic																					ALL TIMES OF YEAR
	Other Periphytic																					
	Unknown or other																					
	Winter																					
	Spring																					
	Summer																					
TEMPERATURE	Fall																					ALL TIMES OF YEAR
	Euthermal																					
	Mesothermal																					
	Oligothermal																					
	Stenothermal																					
	Metothermal																					
TEMPERATURE	Eurythermal																					ALL TIMES OF YEAR
	Unknown or other																					

Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - 4-100/00 salt, 18-25.5°C

ANABAENA INAEQUALIS

[illegible]

ANABAENA MACROSPORA

		Brü 1903	Pro 1928	Gei 1932	H-P 1938	JMT 1952	Pre 1962	B&K 1968											CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic																		
	Acidophilous																		
	Indifferent																		
	Alkaliphilous																		
	Alkalibiontic																		
	Unknown or other																		
SAPROBIA	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																		
	Mesosaprobic																		
	alpha range (strong)																		
	beta range (weak)																		
	Oligosaprobic																		
	Saprophilic																		
	Saproxenous																		
NUTRIENT	Katharobic or Saprophobic																		
	Unknown or other																		
	Polytrophic																		
	Eutrophic																		
	Mesotrophic																		
	Oligotrophic																		
	Dystrophic																		
HALOBION	Unknown or other																		
	Eumalobous or Polyhalobous																		
	Mesohalobous																		
	alpha range (strong)																		
	beta range (weak)																		
	Oligohalobous																		
	Halophilous																		
CURRENT	Indifferent																		
	Rheophilous																		
	Rheobiontic																		
	Unknown or other																		
	Benthic																		
	Lentic																		
	Lotic																		
GENERAL HABITAT	Lakes & Ponds																		
	Bogs or Swamps																		
	Crenophilous (general)																		
	Crenophilous (thermal)																		
	Rivers & Streams																		
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																		
	Estuarine																		
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Littoral (Litoral)																		
	Marine																		
	Oceanic																		
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																		
	Unknown or other																		
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																		
	Euplanktonic																		
TEMPERATURE	Tychoplanktonic																		
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																		
	Epipelic																		
	Epilithic																		
	Epiphytic																		
	Other Periphytic																		
	Unknown or other																		
SEASONS	Winter																		
	Spring																		
	Summer																		
	Fall																		
	Euthermal																		
	Mesothermal																		
	Oligothermal																		
TEMPERATURE	Stenothermal																		
	Metathermal																		
	Eurythermal																		
	Unknown or other																		

ANABAENA OSCILLARIOIDES

[illegible]

ANABAENA PLANCTONICA

		Bru 1903	Sm 1920	Fl 1925	Ge 1932	H-p 1938	Co 1939	Gr 1952	McC 1954	SKu 1956	Co 1957	RGE 1959	Pre 1962	Tam 1964	Val 1971	Bo 1974	EGS 1975	
PH	Acidobiontic																	CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous																	
	Indifferent																	
	Alkaliphilous																	
	Alkalibiontic																	
	Unknown or other																	
SAPROBIALITY	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																	
	Mesosaprobic																	
	alpha range (strong)																	
	beta range (weak)																	
	Oligosaprobic																	
	Saprophilic																	
NUTRIENT	Saproxenous																	EUTROPHIC
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																	
	Unknown or other																	
	Polytrophic																	
	Eutrophic																	
	Mesotrophic																	
HALOBIOUS	Oligotrophic																	
	Dystrophic																	
	Unknown or other																	
	Eumalobous or Polymalobous																	
	Mesomalobous																	
	alpha range (strong)																	
CURBENT	beta range (weak)																	LAKES
	Oligomalobous																	
	Halophilous																	
	Indifferent																	
	Halophobous																	
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																	
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other																	PLANKTONIC
	Limnobiobiontic																	
	Limnophilous																	
	Indifferent																	
	Rheophilous																	
	Rheobiontic																	
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other																	SUMMER
	Benthic																	
	Lentic																	
	Lotic																	
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																	
	Estuarine																	
TEMPERATURE	Littoral (Littoral)																	
	Neritic																	
	Oceanic																	
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																	
	Unknown or other																	
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																	
SEASONS	Euplanctonic																	
	Tychoplanktonic																	
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																	
	Epipelagic																	
	Epilithic																	
	Epiphytic																	
TEMPERATURE	Other Periphytic																	
	Unknown or other																	
	Winter																	
	Spring																	
	Summer																	
	Fall																	
TEMPERATURE	Eurythermal																	
	Mesothermal																	
	Oligothermal																	
	Stenothermal																	
	Metathermal																	
	Eurythermal																	
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other																	

ANABAENA SPIROIDES

Singh 1960 - correlation with low O_2 content
Whitford and Schumacher 1963 - optimum above $20^{\circ}C$

	Kof	1908	KAM	1908	Frc	1930	Nor	1930	Ger	1932	Kof	1950	Plr	1952	CR	1954	S-H	1955	Tam	1959	Des	1959	Fof	1959	Stn	1960	Liv	1962	Stn	1968	HKS	1969	HR	1970	No1	1972	Coz	1975	MEM	1976	
PH	Acidobiontic																																								
	Acidophilous																																								
	Indifferent																																								
	Alkaliphilous																																								
	Alkalibiontic																																								
SAPROBIAN	Unknown or other																																								
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																																								
	Mesosaprobic																																								
	alpha range (strong)																																								
	beta range (weak)																																								
SAPROBIAN	Oligosaprobic																																								
	Saprophilic																																								
	Saproxenous																																								
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																																								
	Unknown or other																																								
NUTRIENT	Polytrophic																																								
	Eutrophic																																								
	Mesotrophic																																								
	Oligotrophic																																								
	Dystrophic																																								
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other																																								
	Euxhalobous or Polyhalobous																																								
	Mesohalobous																																								
	alpha range (strong)																																								
	beta range (weak)																																								
HALOBIO	Dilutalobous																																								
	halophilous																																								
	Indifferent																																								
	Halophobous																																								
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																																								

ANABAENA TORULOSA

	Jul 1910	Oct 1932	Feb 1938	Mar 1940	Dec 1959	Apr 1962	Aug 1966	Nov 1969	Mar 1973		
											CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic										
	Acidophilous										
	Indifferent										
	Alkaliphilous										
	Alkalibiontic										
	Unknown or other										
SAPROBIAN	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic										
	Mesosaprobic										
	alpha range (strong)										
	beta range (weak)							X	X		
	Oligoseaprobic										
	Saprophilic										
NUTRIENT	Saproxenous										
	Katharobic or Saprophobic										
	Unknown or other										
	Polytrophic										
	Eutrophic										
	Mesotrophic										
HALL-BLUM	Oligotrophic										
	Dystrophic										
	Unknown or other										
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous										
	Mesonalobous										
	alpha range (strong)										
CURRENT	beta range (weak)										
	Oligonhalobous										
	Halophilous										
	Indifferent										
	Halophobous										
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline										
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other										
	Limnobiontic										
	Limnophilous										
	Indifferent										
	Rheophilous										
	Rheobiontic										
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other										
	Benthic										
	Lentic										
	Lakes & Ponds										
	Bogs or Swamps										
	Lotic										
SEASONS	Crenophilous (general)										
	Crenophilous (thermal)										
	Rivers & Streams										
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial										
	Estuarine										
	Littoral (Littoral)										
TEMPERATURE	Meritic										
	Oceanic										
	Eurytopic or Eurytopicus										
	Unknown or other										
	Planktonic (Pelagic)										
	Euplanktonic										
TEMPERATURE	Tychoplanktonic										
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)										
	Epipellic										
	Epilithic										
	Epiphytic										
	Other Periphytic										
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other										
	Winter										
	Spring										
	Summer										
	Fall										
	Eurythermal										
TEMPERATURE	Mesothermal										
	Oligothermal										
	Stenothermal										
	Neothermal										
	Eurythermal										
	Unknown or other										

ANABAENOPSIS TANGANYIKAE

Singh 1960 - correlation with low organic content and high O₂ content

		Feb 1932	Mar 1938	May 1954	Dec 1959	Jan 1960	Jan 1968	Mar 1972	
CONSENSUS									
pH	Acidobiontic								
	Acidophilous								
	Indifferent								
	Alkaliphilous								
	Alkalibiontic								
SAPROBIAN	Unknown or other								
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic								
	Mesosaprobic								
	alpha range (strong)								
	beta range (weak)								
NUTRIENT	Oligosaprobic								± OLIGOSAPROBIC
	Saprophilic								
	Saproxenous								
	Katharobic or Saprophobic								
	Unknown or other								
HALOBION	Polytrophic								
	Eutrophic								
	Mesotrophic								
	Oligotrophic								
	Dystrophic								
CURRENT	Unknown or other								
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous								
	Mesohalobous								
	alpha range (strong)								
	beta range (weak)								
GENERAL HABITAT	Oligohalobous								
	Halophilous								
	Indifferent								
	Halophobous								
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline								
LAKES & PONDS	Unknown or other								
	Limnobiobiontic								
	Limnophilous								
	Indifferent								
	Rheophilous								
PLANKTONIC	Rheobiontic								
	Unknown or other								
	Benthic								
	Lentic	Lakes & Ponds	X	X	X		X		
	Lentic	Bogs or Swamps							
PLANKTONIC	Lentic	Crenophilous (general)							
	Lentic	Crenophilous (thermal)							
	Lentic	Rivers & Streams							
	Lentic	Aerophilous or Terrestrial							
	Lentic	Estuarine							
PLANKTONIC	Lentic	Littoral (Littoral)							
	Lentic	Meritic							
	Lentic	Oceanic							
	Lentic	Eurytopic or Euryecious							
	Lentic	Unknown or other							
PLANKTONIC	Planktonic (Pelagic)	X	X	X		X	X		
	Planktonic	Euplanktonic							
	Planktonic	Pycnoplanktonic							
	Planktonic	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)							
	Planktonic	Epipelic							
PLANKTONIC	Planktonic	Epilithic							
	Planktonic	Epiphytic							
	Planktonic	Other Periphytic							
	Planktonic	Unknown or other							
	Planktonic	Winter							
PLANKTONIC	Planktonic	Spring							
	Planktonic	Summer							
	Planktonic	Fall							
	Planktonic	Euthermal							
	Planktonic	Mesothermal							
PLANKTONIC	Planktonic	Oligothermal							
	Planktonic	Stenothermal							
	Planktonic	Metathermal							
	Planktonic	Eurythermal							
	Planktonic	Unknown or other							

APHANIZOMENON FLOSAQUAE (First of 2 profile sheets)

Williams and Burris 1952 - not capable of N fixation
Boyd 1970 - not capable of N fixation

[illegible]

APHANIZOMENON FLOSAQUAE (Last of 2 profile sheets)

Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - 2-12.5 o/oo salt; 25.8°C

		Lip 1966	Jan 1967	Jul 1967	Feb 1967	Aug 1968	Mar 1969	May 1970	Sep 1970	Nov 1970	Sta 1971	Lim 1972	BrS 1973	EqM 1973	kel 1973a	Leg 1974	Lim 1974	Elo 1974	Tho 1974	Size 1975	BSM 1976		CONSENSUS
pH	Acidobiontic																						PROBABLY ALKALIBIONTIC
	Acidophilous																						
	Indifferent																						
	Alkaliphilous																						
	Alkalibiontic																						
SAPROBIAL	Unknown or other																						MESOSAPROBIC
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																						
	Mesosaprobic																						
	alpha range (strong)																						
	beta range (weak)		X											X									
NUTRIENT	Oligosaprobic																						EUTROPHIC
	Saprophilic																						
	Saproxenous																						
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																						
	Unknown or other																						
HALOBION	Polytrophic																						EURYHALOBOUS
	Eutrophic		X																				
	Mesotrophic																						
	Oligotrophic																						
	Dystrophic																						
CURBION	Unknown or other																						LIMNOPHILOUS
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																						
	Mesohalobous																						
	alpha range (strong)																						
	beta range (weak)																						
GENERAL HABITAT	Oligohalobous																						LAKES & PONDS
	Halophilous																						
	Indifferent																						
	Halophobous																						
	Eurynalobous or Eurynaline																						
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other																						EUPLANKTONIC
	Limnobiontic																						
	Limnophilous																						
	Indifferent																						
	Rheophilous																						
SEASONS	Rheobiontic																						SUMMER
	Unknown or other																						
	Benthic																						
	Lentic																						
	Lakes & Ponds		X		X								X					X	X				
TEMPERATURE	Bogs or Swamps																						
	Crenophilous (general)																						
	Crenophilous (thermal)																						
	Rivers & Streams																						
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																						
TEMPERATURE	Estuarine																						
	Littoral (Littoral)																						
	Meritic																						
	Oceanic																						
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																						
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other																						
	Planktonic (Pelagic)				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Euplanktonic																						
	Tychoplanktonic																						
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																						
TEMPERATURE	Epipelagic																						
	Epilithic																						
	Epiphytic																						
	Other Periphytic																						
	Unknown or other																						
TEMPERATURE	Winter																						SUMMER
	Spring																						
	Summer																						
	Fall		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Eutermal																						
TEMPERATURE	Mesothermal																						
	Oligothermal																						
	Stenothermal																						
	Metothermal																						
	Eurythermal																						
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other																						

Prosekhina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - 2-12.5 o/oo salt; 25.8°C

APHANOCAPSA MONTANA

[illegible]

APHANOCAPSA PULCHRA

	Sm	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276	3277	3278	3279	3280	3281	3282	3283	3284	3285	3286	3287	3288	3289	3290	3291	3292	3293	32
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APHANOCAPSA RIVULARIS

[illegible]

APHANOTHECE CASTAGNEI

Huber-Pestalozzi 1938 - "auf H₂S haltigem Schlamm"

Protsukina-Lavrenko et Mukrova 1968 - .12-1.5 o/oo salt; 24-28°C

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APHANOTHECE NOSTOCOPSIS

[illegible]

APHANOTHECE PULVERULENTA

Louis et Olbrechts 1965 - 0-23°C; pH 4.6-5.2

	CSL 1932	H.F. 1938	L.G. 1965	L.G. 1970		CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic					
	Acidophilous					
	Indifferent					
	Alkaliphilous					
	Alkalibiontic					
	Unknown or other					
SAPROBIAL	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic					
	Mesosaprobic					
	alpha range (strong)					
	beta range (weak)					
	Oligosaprobic					
	Saprophilic					
NUTRIENT	Saproxenous					
	Katharobic or Saprophobic					
	Unknown or other					
	Polytrophic					
	Eutrophic					
	Mesotrophic					
HALOBION	Oligotrophic					
	Dystrophic					
	Unknown or other					
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous					
	Mesohalobous					
	alpha range (strong)					
CURRENT	beta range (weak)					
	Oligohalobous					
	Halophilous					
	Indifferent					
	Halophobous					
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline					
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other					
	Limnobiocenic					
	Limnophilous					
	Indifferent					
	Rheophilous					
	Rheobiontic					
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other					
	Benthic					
	Lentic					
	Lakes & Ponds					
	Bogs or Swamps					
	Crenophilous (general)					
TEMPERATURE	Lotic					
	Crenophilous (thermal)					
	Rivers & Streams					
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial					
	Estuarine					
	Littoral (Littoral)					
SEASONS	Neritic					
	Oceanic					
	Eurytopic or Euryecious					
	Unknown or other					
	Planktonic (Pelagic)					
	Euplanktonic					
TEMPERATURE	Tychoplanktonic					
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)					
	Epipellic					
	Epilithic					
	Epiphytic					
	Other Periphytic					
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other					
	Winter					
	Spring					
	Summer					
	Fall					
	Eurythermal					
TEMPERATURE	Mesothermal					
	Oligothermal					
	Stenothermal					
	Metothermal					
	Eurythermal					
	Unknown or other					

APHANOTHECE STAGNINA

Round 1957 - associated with higher nutrient status
 Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - .12-1.5 o/oo salt; 24-28°C

	Smi	Pro	Sch	Gei	Bud	Que	ROM	Des	Pal	RFB	Pre	FJe	Rou	FJe	Mat	MGP	WGS	Lez	Dot	Boo	
1920																					
1928																					
1932																					
1942																					
1955																					
1957																					
1959																					
1959																					
1962																					
1964																					
1965a																					
1970																					
1972																					
1973																					
1974																					
1974b																					
CONSENSUS																					
Acidobiontic																					
Acidophilous																					
Indifferent																					
Alkalibiontic																					
Unknown or other																					
Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																					
Mesosaprobic																					
alpha range (strong)																					
beta range (weak)																					
Oligosaprobic							X														
Saprophilic																					
Saproxenos																					
Katharobic or Saprophobic																					
Unknown or other																					
Polytrophic																					
Eutrophic																					
Mesotrophic																					
Oligotrophic																					
Dystrophic																					
Unknown or other																					
Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																					
Mesohalobous																					
alpha range (strong)																					
beta range (weak)																					
Oligohalobous																					
Halophilous																					
Indifferent																					
Halophobous																					
Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																					
Unknown or other																					
Limniontic																					
Limnophilous																					
Indifferent																					
Rheophilous																					
Rheobiontic																					
Unknown or other																					
Benthic																					
Lentic																					
Lakes & Ponds																					
Bogs or Swamps																					
Crenophilous (general)																					
Lotic																					
Crenophilous (thermal)																					
Rivers & Streams																					
Aerophilous or Terrestrial																					
Estuarine																					
Littoral (Litoral)																					
Meritic																					
Oceanic																					
Eurytopic or Euryecious																					
Unknown or other																					
Planktonic (Pelagic)																					
Euplanctonic																					
Tychoplanktonic																					
Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																					
Epipellic																					
Epilithic																					
Epiphytic																					
Other Periphytic																					
Unknown or other																					
Winter																					
Spring																					
Summer																					
Fall																					
Euthermal																					
Mesothermal																					
Oligothermal																					
Stenothermal																					
Metothermal																					
Eurythermal																					
Unknown or other																					
FALL																					

CALOTHRIX BRAUNII

	Jul 1910	Oct 1932	Oct 1942	Dec 1954	Dec 1959	Jan 1959	Jan 1961	Mar 1961	Mar 1973	
										CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic									
	Acidophilous									
	Indifferent									
	Alkaliphilous									
	Alkalibiontic									
SAPROBIAL	Unknown or other									
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic									
	Mesosaprobic									
	alpha range (strong)									
	beta range (weak)									
NUTRIENT	Oligosaprobic									
	Saprophilic									
	Saproxenous									
	Katherobic or Saprophobic									
	Unknown or other									
MALOBION	Polytrophic									
	Eutrophic									
	Mesotrophic									
	Oligotrophic									
	Dystrophic									
CURRANT	Unknown or other									
	Eumaliobous or Polyaliobous									
	Mesomaliobous									
	alpha range (strong)									
	beta range (weak)									
LIMNOPHIL	Oligomaliobous									
	Maliophilous									
	Indifferent									
	Maliophobous									
	Euryaliobous or Euryhaline									
LIMNOPHIL	Unknown or other									
	Limnophilic									
	Limnophilous									
	Indifferent									
	Rheophilous									
LIMNOPHIL	Rheobiontic									
	Unknown or other									
	Benthic									
	Lentic									
	Lotic									
GENERAL HABITAT	Lentic									
	Lentic									
	Lentic									
	Lentic									
	Lentic									
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Lentic									
	Lentic									
	Lentic									
	Lentic									
	Lentic									
SEASONS	Lentic									
	Lentic									
	Lentic									
	Lentic									
	Lentic									
TEMPERATURE	Lentic									
	Lentic									
	Lentic									
	Lentic									
	Lentic									

CALOTHRIX CONFERVICOLA

	1886	1910	1931	1932	1934	1942	1954	1959	1967	
	Pik	Til	New	Gei	Fre	Gei	C&K	Pal	Coc	
GENERAL HABITAT										
Aquatic										
Acidobiontic										
Acidophilous										
Indifferent										
Alkaliphilous										
Alkalibiontic										
Unknown or other										
Saprobial										
Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic										
Mesosaprobic										
alpha range (strong)										
beta range (weak)										
Oligosaprobic										
Saprophilic										
Saproxenous										
Katherobic or Saprophobic										
Unknown or other										
Nutrient										
Polytrophic										
Eutrophic										
Mesotrophic										
Oligotrophic										
Dystrophic										
Unknown or other										
Halobion										
Euhalobous or Polyhalobous										
Mesohalobous										
alpha range (strong)										
beta range (weak)										
Oligohalobous										
Halophilous										
Indifferent										
Halophobous										
Euryhalobous or Euryhaline										
Unknown or other										
Climobion										
Limnobiobiontic										
Limnophilous										
Indifferent										
Rheophilous										
Rheobiontic										
Unknown or other										
General Habitat										
Benthic										
Lakes & Ponds										
Lentic										
Bogs & Swamps										
Crenophilous (general)										
Lotic										
Crenophilous (thermal)										
Rivers & Streams										
Aerophilous or Terrestrial										
Estuarine										
Littoral (Littoral)										
Meritic										
Oceanic										
Eurytopic or Euryecious										
Unknown or other										
Specific Habitat										
Planktonic (Pelagic)										
Euplanktonic										
Tychoplanktonic										
Periphytic (Aufwuchs)										
Epipelic										
Epilithic										
Epiphytic										
Other Periphytic										

CALOTHRIX FUSCA

		Til	1910	Get	1932	Get	1912	Con	1947	McC	1954	DeS	1959	Tam	1959	Sin	1961	Fle	1964	Rou	1965	Bou	1966	Goj	1967	Bac	1968	Mat	1970	Tet	1971	WGS	1973	Dor	1974		
PH	Acidobiontic																																				
	Acidophilous																																				
	Indifferent																																				
	Alkaliphilous																																				
	Alkalibiontic																																				
	Unknown or other																																				
SAPROBIC	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																																				
	Mesosaprobic																																				
	alpha range (strong)																																				
	beta range (weak)																																				
	Oligosaprobic																																				
	Saprophilic																																				
	Saproxenous																																				
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																																				
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other																																				
	Polytrophic																																				
	Eutrophic																																				
	Mesotrophic																																				
	Oligotrophic																																				
	Dystrophic																																				
HALOBION	Unknown or other																																				
	Euhaliobous or Polyhaliobous																																				
	Mesohaliobous																																				
	alpha range (strong)																																				
	beta range (weak)																																				
	Oligohaliobous																																				
	Halophilous																																				
	Indifferent																																				
CURRENT	Halophobous																																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																																				
	Unknown or other																																				
	Limnobiobiontic																																				
	Limnophilous																																				
	Indifferent																																				
GENERAL HABITAT	Rheophilous																																				
	Rheobiontic																																				
	Unknown or other																																				
	Benthic																																				
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds																																				
	Bogs or Swamps																																				
	Crenophilous (general)																																				
	Lotic Crenophilous (thermal)																																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Rivers & Streams																																				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																																				
	Estuarine																																				
	Littoral (Littoral)																																				
	Heritic																																				
	Oceanic																																				
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																																				
	Unknown or other																																				
TEMPERATURE	Planktonic (Pelagic)																																				
	Euplanktonic																																				
	Tychoplanktonic																																				
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																																				
	Epipelagic																																				
	Epilithic																																				
	Epiphytic																																				
	Other Periphytic																																				
SEASONS	Unknown or other																																				
	Winter																																				
	Spring																																				
	Summer																																				
TEMPERATURE	Fall																																				
	Euthermal																																				
	Mesothermal																																				
	Oligothermal																																				
	Stenothermal																																				
	Metothermal																																				
TEMPERATURE	Eurythermal																																				
	Unknown or other																																				

CALOTHRIX PARIETINA

[illegible]

CHAMAESIPHON CONFERVICOLA

[illegible]

CHAMAESIPHON FUSCUS

		Gei 1932	KOI 1935	Con 1942	KOI 1950	Int 1954	For 1959	Hor 1959	Fie 1964	Bac 1967	Kan 1972	Fri 1973	CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic												
	Acidophilous												
	Indifferent												
	Alkaliphilous												
	Alkalibiontic												
	Unknown or other												
SAPROBIAE	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic												
	Mesosaprobic												
	alpha range (strong)												
	beta range (weak)												
	Oligosaprobic					X							
	Saprophilic												
	Saproxenous												
	Katharobic or Saprophobic	X	X	X	X		X		X	X			SAPROPHOBIC OR KATHAROBIC
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other												
	Polytrophic												
	Eutrophic												
	Mesotrophic												
	Oligotrophic												
	Dystrophic												
HALOBION	Unknown or other												
	Euhalobous or Polynalobous												
	Mesohalobous												
	alpha range (strong)												
	beta range (weak)												
	Oligohalobous												
	Halophilous												
	Indifferent												
	Halophobous												
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline												
CURSORE	Unknown or other												
	Limnobiontic												
	Limnophilous												
	Indifferent												
	Rheophilous												
	Rheobiontic												
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other												
	Benthic												
	Lakes & Ponds												
	Lentic												
	Bogs or Swamps												
	Crenophilous (general)												
	Lotic												
	Crenophilous (thermal)												
	Rivers & Streams												
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial												
	Estuarine												
	Littoral (Littoral)												
	Maritic												
	Oceanic												
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Eurytopic or Euryecious												
	Unknown or other												
	Planktonic (Pelagic)												
	Euplanktonic												
	Tychoplanktonic												
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)												
SEASONS	Epipellic												
	Epilithic												
	Epiphytic												
	Other Periphytic												
	Unknown or other												
	Winter												
TEMPERATURE	Spring												
	Summer												
	Fall												
	Euthermal												
	Mesothermal												
	Oligothermal												
	Stenothermal												
	Metothermal												
	Eurythermal												
	Unknown or other												

Buckhaus 1968 - moderately strong periodicity

CHAMAESIPHON INCRUSTANS

[illegible]

CHAMAESIPHON POLONICUS

	Feb 1952	Con 1942	Kan 1943	Pra 1943	Fie 1964	Kan 1963	Fje 1965b	Kan 1966	Fel 1967	Mai 1970	Fie 1971	Kan 1972	Fri 1973	
														CONSENSUS
SAPROBION	Acidobiontic													
	Acidophilous													
	Indifferent													
	Alkaliphilous													
	Alkalibiontic													
	Unknown or other													
SAPROPHOBIC	Poly saprobic or Saprobiontic													
	Mesosaprobic													
	alpha range (strong)													
	beta range (weak)													
	Oligosaprobic													
	Saprophilic													
NUTRIENT	Saproxenosus													
	Katharobic or Saprophobic		X		X		X				X			
	Unknown or other													
	Polytrophic													
	Eutrophic													
	Mesotrophic													
HALOBION	Oligotrophic													
	Dystrophic													
	Unknown or other													
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous													
	Mesohalobous													
	alpha range (strong)													
RHEOPHILOUS	beta range (weak)													
	Oligohalobous													
	Halophilous													
	Indifferent													
	Halophobous													
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline													
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other													
	Lamobiontic													
	Lamophilous													
	Indifferent													
	Rheophilous		X											
	Rhebiontic													
RIVERS & STREAMS	Unknown or other													
	Benthic				X		X							
	Lentic													
	Lakes & Ponds													
	Bogs or Swamps										X			
	Crenophilous (general)													
EPIILITHIC	Lotic													
	Crenophilous (thermal)													
	Rivers & Streams		X				X			X				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial									X				
	Estuarine										X			
	Littoral (Litorel)													
TEMPERATURE	Meritic									X				
	Oceanic													
	Eurytopic or Euryeiosus													
	Unknown or other													
	Planktonic (Pelagic)													
	Euplanktonic													
SEASONS	Tychoplanktonic													
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)													
	Epipelic													
	Epilithic		X		X		X	X	X	X	X			
	Epiphytic			X										
	Other Periphytic													
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other			X										
	Winter													
	Spring													
	Summer													
	Fall													
	Euthermal													
OLIGOTHERMAL, STENOTHERMAL	Mesothermal													
	Oligothermal		X											
	Stenothermal		X											
	Metothermal													
	Eurythermal				X									
	Unknown or other													

CHAMAESIPHON POLYMORPHUS

		Gei	1932	Con	1942	Hor	1959	Rou	1965	Bac	1967	Bac	1968	Mat	1970	Kan	1972											CONSENSUS	
PH	Acidobiontic																												
	Acidophilous																												
	Indifferent																												
	Alkaliphilous																												
	Alkalibiontic																												
	Unknown or other																												
SAPROBIAL	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																												
	Mesosaprobic																												
	alpha range (strong)																												
	beta range (weak)																												
	Oligosaprobic																												
	Saprophilic																												
NUTRIENT	Saproxenous																												
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																												
	Unknown or other																												
	Polytrophic																												
	Eutrophic																												
	Mesotrophic																												
HALOBION	Oligotrophic																												
	Dystrophic																												
	Unknown or other																												
	Eumalobous or Polyhalobous																												
	Mesohalobous																												
	alpha range (strong)																												
CURRENT	beta range (weak)																												
	Oligohalobous																												
	Halophilous																												
	Indifferent																												
	Halophobous																												
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																												
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other																												
	Limnobiobiontic																												
	Limnophilous																												
	Indifferent																												
	Rheophilous																												
	Rheobiontic																												
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other																												
	Benthic																												
	Lentic																												
	Lakes & Ponds																												
	Bogs or Swamps																												
	Crenophilous (general)																												
TEMPERATURE	Lotic																												
	Crenophilous (thermal)																												
	Rivers & Streams																												
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																												
	Estuarine																												
	Littoral (Litoral)																												
SEASONS	Meritic																												
	Oceanic																												
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																												
	Unknown or other																												
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																												
	Euplanktonic																												
TEMPERATURE	Tychoplanktonic																												
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																												
	Epipelagic																												
	Epilithic																												
	Epiphytic																												
	Other Periphytic																												
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other																												
	Winter																												
	Spring																												
	Summer																												
	Fall																												
	Euthermal																												
TEMPERATURE	Mesothermal																												
	Oligothermal																												
	Stenothermal																												
	Metothermal																												
	Eurythermal																												
	Unknown or other																												

CHAMAESIPHON REGULARIS

Whitford and Schumacher 1973 - cool seasons, in mountainous areas

[illegible]

CHAMAESIPHON SUBGLOBOSUS

[illegible]

CHLOROGLOEA MICROCYSTOIDES

[illegible]

CHROOCOCCUS DISPERSUS

Liebetanz 1926 - maximum limit of tolerance .25 o/oo salt

	Sml 1920	Lie 1926	Pro 1928	Gre 1932	H-P 1938	JR 1952	McC 1954	Fot 1959	Jam 1959	Fre 1962	Val 1971	Sch 1971a	Sac 1971	TGT 1971	OGP 1972	WGS 1973	Tho 1974	CONSENSUS
PH																		
Acidobiontic																		
Acidophilous																		
Indifferent																		
Alkaliphilous																		
Alkalibiontic																		
Unknown or other																		
SAPROBIAL																		
Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																		
Mesosaprobic																		
alpha range (strong)																		
beta range (weak)																		
Oligosaprobic																		
Saprophilic																		
Saproxenous																		
Katharobic or Saprophobic																		
Unknown or other																		
NUTRIENT																		
Polytrophic																		
Eutrophic					X		X											EUTROPHIC
Mesotrophic																		
Oligotrophic																		
Dystrophic																		
Unknown or other																		
HALOBION																		
Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																		
Mesohalobous																		
alpha range (strong)																		
beta range (weak)																		
Oligohalobous																		
Halophilous																		
Indifferent																		
Halophobous																		
Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																		
Unknown or other																		
CURATOR																		
Limnobiontic																		
Limnophilous																		LIMNOPHILOUS
Indifferent																		
Rheophilous																		
Rheobiontic																		
Unknown or other																		
GENERAL HABITAT																		
Benthic																		
Lentic																		
Lakes & Ponds		X											X	X	X			
Bogs or Swamps																		
Crenophilous (general)																		
Lotic																		
Crenophilous (thermal)																		
Rivers & Streams																		
Aerophilous or Terrestrial																		LAKES & PONDS
Estuarine																		
Littoral (Litoral)													X					
Meritic																		
Oceanic																		
Eurytopic or Euryecious																		
Unknown or other																		
SPECIFIC HABITAT																		
Planktonic (Pelagic)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Euplanktonic		X																
Tychoplanktonic																		
Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																		
Epipellic																		
Epilithic																		
Epiphytic																		
Other Periphytic																		
Unknown or other																		
SEASONS																		
Winter																		
Spring																		
Summer																		SUMMER, FALL
Fall																		
TEMPERATURE																		
Euthermal																		
Mesothermal																		
Oligothermal																		
Stenothermal																		
Metothermal																		
Eurythermal																		
Unknown or other																		

CHROOCOCCUS LIMNETICUS

[illegible]

CHROOCOCCUS MINUTUS

Czernin-Chudenz 1955 - maximum development 13.2-17.8°C; extreme range 2.2-22.6°C

	Sm1	1920	Pro	1918	Kio	1910	Ge1	1912	1914	1916	1918	1920	1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	1934	1936	1938	1940	1942	1944	1946	1948	1950	1952	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	2032	2034	2036	2038	2040	2042	2044	2046	2048	2050	2052	2054	2056	2058	2060	2062	2064	2066	2068	2070	2072	2074	2076	2078	2080	2082	2084	2086	2088	2090	2092	2094	2096	2098	2100	2102	2104	2106	2108	2110	2112	2114	2116	2118	2120	2122	2124	2126	2128	2130	2132	2134	2136	2138	2140	2142	2144	2146	2148	2150	2152	2154	2156	2158	2160	2162	2164	2166	2168	2170	2172	2174	2176	2178	2180	2182	2184	2186	2188	2190	2192	2194	2196	2198	2200	2202	2204	2206	2208	2210	2212	2214	2216	2218	2220	2222	2224	2226	2228	2230	2232	2234	2236	2238	2240	2242	2244	2246	2248	2250	2252	2254	2256	2258	2260	2262	2264	2266	2268	2270	2272	2274	2276	2278	2280	2282	2284	2286	2288	2290	2292	2294	2296	2298	2300	2302	2304	2306	2308	2310	2312	2314	2316	2318	2320	2322	2324	2326	2328	2330	2332	2334	2336	2338	2340	2342	2344	2346	2348	2350	2352	2354	2356	2358	2360	2362	2364	2366	2368	2370	2372	2374	2376	2378	2380	2382	2384	2386	2388	2390	2392	2394	2396	2398	2400	2402	2404	2406	2408	2410	2412	2414	2416	2418	2420	2422	2424	2426	2428	2430	2432	2434	2436	2438	2440	2442	2444	2446	2448	2450	2452	2454	2456	2458	2460	2462	2464	2466	2468	2470	2472	2474	2476	2478	2480	2482	2484	2486	2488	2490	2492	2494	2496	2498	2500	2502	2504	2506	2508	2510	2512	2514	2516	2518	2520	2522	2524	2526	2528	2530	2532	2534	2536	2538	2540	2542	2544	2546	2548	2550	2552	2554	2556	2558	2560	2562	2564	2566	2568	2570	2572	2574	2576	2578	2580	2582	2584	2586	2588	2590	2592	2594	2596	2598	2600	2602	2604	2606	2608	2610	2612	2614	2616	2618	2620	2622	2624	2626	2628	2630	2632	2634	2636	2638	2640	2642	2644	2646	2648	2650	2652	2654	2656	2658	2660	2662	2664	2666	2668	2670	2672	2674	2676	2678	2680	2682	2684	2686	2688	2690	2692	2694	2696	2698	2700	2702	2704	2706	2708	2710	2712	2714	2716	2718	2720	2722	2724	2726	2728	2730	2732	2734	2736	2738	2740	2742	2744	2746	2748	2750	2752	2754	2756	2758	2760	2762	2764	2766	2768	2770	2772	2774	2776	2778	2780	2782	2784	2786	2788	2790	2792	2794	2796	2798	2800	2802	2804	2806	2808	2810	2812	2814	2816	2818	2820	2822	2824	2826	2828	2830	2832	2834	2836	2838	2840	2842	2844	2846	2848	2850	2852	2854	2856	2858	2860	2862	2864	2866	2868	2870	2872	2874	2876	2878	2880	2882	2884	2886	2888	2890	2892	2894	2896	2898	2900	2902	2904	2906	2908	2910	2912	2914	2916	2918	2920	2922	2924	2926	2928	2930	2932	2934	2936	2938	2940	2942	2944	2946	2948	2950	2952	2954	2956	2958	2960	2962	2964	2966	2968	2970	2972	2974	2976	2978	2980	2982	2984	2986	2988	2990	2992	2994	2996	2998	3000	3002	3004	3006	3008	3010	3012	3014	3016	3018	3020	3022	3024	3026	3028	3030	3032	3034	3036	3038	3040	3042	3044	3046	3048	3050	3052	3054	3056	3058	3060	3062	3064	3066	3068	3070	3072	3074	3076	3078	3080	3082	3084	3086	3088	3090	3092	3094	3096	3098	3100	3102	3104	3106	3108	3110	3112	3114	3116	3118	3120	3122	3124	3126	3128	3130	3132	3134	3136	3138	3140	3142	3144	3146	3148	3150	3152	3154	3156	3158	3160	3162	3164	3166	3168	3170	3172	3174	3176	3178	3180	3182	3184	3186	3188	3190	3192	3194	3196	3198	3200	3202	3204	3206	3208	3210	3212	3214	3216	3218	3220	3222	3224	3226	3228	3230	3232	3234	3236	3238	3240	3242	3244	3246	3248	3250	3252	3254	3256	3258	3260	3262	3264	3266	3268	3270	3272	3274	3276	3278	3280	3282	3284	3286	3288	3290	3292	3294	3296	3298	3300	3302	3304	3306	3308	3310	3312	3314	3316	3318	3320	3322	3324	3326	3328	3330	3332	3334	3336	3338	3340	3342	3344	3346	3348	3350	3352	3354	3356	3358	3360	3362	3364	3366	3368	3370	3372	3374	3376	3378	3380	3382	3384	3386	3388	3390	3392	3394	3396	3398	3400	3402	3404	3406	3408	3410	3412	3414	3416	3418	3420	3422	3424	3426	3428	3430	3432	3434	3436	3438	3440	3442	3444	3446	3448	3450	3452	3454	3456	3458	3460	3462	3464	3466	3468	3470	3472	3474	3476	3478	3480	3482	3484	3486	3488	3490	3492	3494	3496	3498	3500	3502	3504	3506	3508	3510	3512	3514	3516	3518	3520	3522	3524	3526	3528	3530	3532	3534	3536	3538	3540	3542	3544	3546	3548	3550	3552	3554	3556	3558	3560	3562	3564	3566	3568	3570	3572	3574	3576	3578	3580	3582	3584	3586	3588	3590	3592	3594	3596	3598	3600	3602	3604	3606	3608	3610	3612	3614	3616	3618	3620	3622	3624	3626	3628	3630	3632	3634	3636	3638	3640	3642	3644	3646	3648	3650	3652	3654	3656	3658	3660	3662	3664	3666	3668	3670	3672	3674	3676	3678	3680	3682	3684	3686	3688	3690	3692	3694	3696	3698	3700	3702	3704	3706	3708	3710	3712	3714	3716	3718	3720	3722	3724	3726	3728	3730	3732	3734	3736	3738	3740	3742	3744	3746	3748	3750	3752	3754	3756	3758	3760	3762	3764	3766	3768	3770	3772	3774	3776	3778	3780	3782	3784	3786	3788	3790	3792	3794	3796	3798	3800	3802	3804	3806	3808	3810	3812	3814	3816	3818	3820	3822	3824	3826	3828	3830	3832	3834	3836	3838	3840	3842	3844	3846	3848	3850	3852	3854	3856	3858	3860	3862	3864	3866	3868	3870	3872	3874	3876	3878	3880	3882	3884	3886	3888	3890	3892	3894	3896	389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CHROOCOCCUS PLANCTONICUS

		Bel 1935	H-P 1938	Bel 1953	C&K 1954	Roll 1965											CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic																
	Acidophilous																
	Indifferent																
	Alkaliphilous																
	Alkalibiontic																
	Unknown or other																
SAPROBIA	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																
	Mesosaprobic																
	alpha range (strong)																
	beta range (weak)																
	Oligosaprobic																
	Saprophilic																
	Saproxenous																
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other																
	Polytrophic																
	Eutrophic	X	3														
	Mesotrophic																
	Oligotrophic																
HALOBION	Dystrophic																
	Unknown or other																
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																
	Mesohalobous																
	alpha range (strong)																
	beta range (weak)																
	Oligohalobous				X	X											
	Halophilous																
	Indifferent																
	Halophobous																
CLIMATE	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																
	Unknown or other																
	Limnobiontic																
	Limnophilous																
	Indifferent																
	Rheophilous																
	Rheobiontic																
	Unknown or other																
	Benthic																
	Lentic																
GENERAL HABITAT	Lakes & Ponds			X	X												
	Bogs or Swamps																
	Crenophilous (general)																
	Lotic																
	Crenophilous (thermal)																
	Rivers & Streams																
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																
	Estuarine																
	Littoral (Litoral)																
	Meritic																
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Oceanic																
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																
	Unknown or other																
	Planktonic (Pelagic)	X															
	Euplanktonic																
	Tychoplanktonic																
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																
	Epilithic																
	Epiphytic																
	Other Periphytic																
SEASONS	Unknown or other																
	Winter	X	X		X												
	Spring																
	Summer																
	Fall																
TEMPERATURE	Eurythermal																
	Mesothermal																
	Oligothermal																
	Stenothermal																
	Metothermal																
	Eurythermal																
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other																

Huber-Pestalozzi 1938 - found in association with H₂S development

CHROOCOCCUS TURGIDUS (First of 2 profile sheets)

	Sm1	1920	1923	1928	1932	1936	1938	1940	1942	1943	1945	1948	1949	1952	1954	1955	1959	1961	1961	
																				CONSENSUS
pH	Acidobiontic																			
	Acidophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Alkaliphilous																			
	Alkalibiontic																			
SAPROBIAL	Unknown or other																			
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																			
	Mesosaprobic																			
	alpha range (strong)																			
	beta range (weak)																			
	Oligosaprobic																			
	Saprophilic																			
	Saproxenous																			
	Katherobic or Saprophobic																			
	Unknown or other																			
NUTRIENT	Polytrophic																			
	Eutrophic																			
	Mesotrophic																			
	Oligotrophic																			
	Dystrophic																			
HALOBION	Unknown or other																			
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																			
	Mesohalobous																			
	alpha range (strong)																			
	beta range (weak)																			
	Oligohalobous																			
	Halophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Halophobous																			
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																			
CURRENT	Unknown or other																			
	Limnobiociontic																			
	Limnophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Rheophilous																			
GENERAL HABITAT	Rheobiontic																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Benthic																			
	Lentic																			
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Bogs or Swamps																			
	Crenophilous (general)																			
	Crenophilous (thermal)																			
	Rivers & Streams																			
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																			
	Estuarine																			
	Littoral (Littoral)																			
	Maritic																			
	Oceanic																			
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																			
SEASONS	Unknown or other																			
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																			
	Euplanktonic																			
	Tychoplanktonic																			
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																			
	Epipellic																			
	Epilithic																			
	Epiphytic																			
	Other Periphytic																			
	Unknown or other																			
TEMPERATURE	Winter																			
	Spring																			
	Summer																			
	Fall																			
	Euthermal																			
	Mesothermal																			
	Oligothermal																			
	Stenothermal																			
	Metathermal																			
	Eurythermal																			
	Unknown or other																			

CONSENSUS ON
FOLLOWING PAGE

CHROOCOCCUS TURGIDUS (Last of 2 profile sheets)

	Pre 1962	Cla 1962a	Tam 1964	FJC 1964	FJS 1965	Tam 1965	C-C 1966	Mat 1966	Tam 1966	Mat 1970	Rob 1970	Sag 1971	Per 1971	Cap 1972	See 1972	PGM 1973	WGS 1973	Tho 1974	SGM 1974	Boh 1974	CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic																				INDIFFERENT
	Acidophilous	h																			
	Indifferent																				
	Alkaliphilous																				
	Alkalibiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
SAPROBIAN	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																				EURYSAPROBIC
	Mesosaprobic																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)														X	X					
	Oligosaprobic					#										X	X				
	Saprophilic																				
	Saproxenous																				
	Katharobic or Saprophobic				#																
	Unknown or other																				
NUTRIENT	Polytrophic																				
	Eutrophic																				
	Mesotrophic																				
	Oligotrophic																				
	Dystrophic																				
	Unknown or other																				
HALOBION	Eumalobous or Polyhalobous																				
	Mesohalobous																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligohalobous																				
	Halophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Halophobous																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																				
	Unknown or other																				
CURRIENT	Limnobiontic																				LIMNOPHILOUS
	Limnophilous	m																			
	Indifferent																				
	Rheophilous																				
	Rheobiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
GENERAL HABITAT	Benthic				X																EURYECIOUS
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic		X	X																	
	Lentic																				

CHROOCOCCUS VARIUS

[illegible]

COELOSPHAERIUM KUTZINGIANUM

Singh 1960 - correlation with high temperature, high CO₂ content, and low organic content
 Proscutina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - .5-1.4 o/oo salt; 17-26°C

	K&M 1908	Sm 1920	Ge 1932	H-F 1938	Nee 1948	W 1952	B&M 1954	Fam 1959	Sin 1960	Pre 1962	Lun 1962	Pec 1967	Sin 1968	Tam 1969	Mar 1970	Sac 1971	P&M 1973	W&S 1973	Ke 1973b	Flm 1974	
PH	Acidobiontic																				CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Alkaliphilous																				
	Alkalibiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
SAPROBIA	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																				OLIGOSAPROBIC
	Mesosaprobic																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligosaprobic	X														X					
	Saprophilic																				
NUTRITIVE	Saproxenous																				± EURYTROPHIC
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Polytrophic																				
	Eutrophic																				
	Mesotrophic																				
HALOBION	Oligotrophic																				S
	Dystrophic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Eumalobous or Polymalobous																				
	Mesomalobous																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
CURRUP	beta range (weak)																				Y
	Oligohalobous																				
	Halophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Halophobous																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																				
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other																				LAKES & PONDS
	Limniontic																				
	Limnophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Rheophilous																				
	Rheobiontic																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other																				PLANKTONIC
	Benthic																				
	Lentic																				
	Lakes & Ponds																				
	Bogs or Swamps																				
	Crenophilous (general)																				
TEMPERATURE	Crenophilous (thermal)																				SUMMER, FALL
	Lotic																				
	Rivers & Streams																				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																				
	Estuarine																				
	Littoral (Litoral)																				
SEASONS	Heretic																				EURYTHERMAL
	Oceanic																				
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																				
	Euplanktonic																				
TEMPERATURE	Tychoplanktonic																				SUMMER, FALL
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																				
	Epipellic																				
	Epilithic																				
	Epiphytic																				
	Other Periphytic																				
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other																				EURYTHERMAL
	Winter																				
	Spring																				
	Summer																				
	Fall																				
	Eurythermal																				
TEMPERATURE	Mesothermal																				EURYTHERMAL
	Oligothermal																				
	Stenothermal																				
	Metathermal																				
	Eurythermal																				
	Unknown or other																				

Kozniak and Kennedy 1968 - eurychronic: Spring, Summer, Fall

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COELOSPHAERIUM PUSILLUM

[illegible]

Louis et Olbrechts 1965 - 12-20°C; pH 4.8-5.2

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DACTYLOCOCCOPSIS ELLIPSOIDEUS

		Tel. 1955			
				CONSENSUS	
NUTRIENT	Acidobiontic				
	Acidophilous				
	Indifferent				
	Alkaliphilous				
	Alkalibiontic				
	Unknown or other				
SAPROBIAN	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic				
	Mesosaprobic				
	alpha range (strong)				
	beta range (weak)				
	Oligosaprobic				
	Saprophilic				
NUTRIENT	Saproxenous				
	Katharobic or Saprophobic				
	Unknown or other				
	Polytrophic				
	Eutrophic				
	Mesotrophic				
NUTRIENT	Oligotrophic				OLIGOTROPHIC
	Dystrophic				
	Unknown or other				
	Eumalobous or Polyhalobous				
	Mesohalobous				
	alpha range (strong)				
HALOBION	beta range (weak)				
	Oligohalobous				
	Halophilous				
	Indifferent				
	Halophobous				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline				
CURRENT	Unknown or other				
	Lianobiontic				
	Lianophilous				
	Indifferent				
	Rheophilous				
	Rheobiontic				
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other				
	Benthic				
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds				
	Bogs & Swamps				
	Crenophilous (general)				
	Lotic Crenophilous (thermal)				
GENERAL HABITAT	Rivers & Streams				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial				
	Estuarine				
	Littoral (Litoral)				
	Meritic				
	Oceanic				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Eurytopic or Euryecious				
	Unknown or other				
	Planktonic (Pelagic)				
	Euplanktonic				
	Ichnoplanktonic				
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Epipelagic				
	Epilithic				
	Epiphytic				
	Other Periphytic				
	Unknown or other				
	Winter				
SEASONS	Spring				
	Summer				
	Fall				
	Unknown or other				
TEMPERATURE	Ectothermal				
	Mesothermal				
	Oligothermal				
	Stenothermal				
	Metathermal				
TEMPERATURE	Eurythermal				
	Unknown or other				

DACTYLOCOCCOPSIS IRREGULARIS

Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - .3-1.5 o/oo salt
Singh 1960 - favored by low organic content; correlation with high nitrate & phosphate content, and low CO₂ & O₂ content

	FRE	GEI	H-P	C&K	SIN	P&M	CONSENSUS
ACIDOBIONTIC							
ACIDOPHILOUS							
INDIFFERENT							
ALKALIPHILOUS							
ALKALIBIONTIC							
Unknown or other							
POLYSAPROBIC or SAPROBIONTIC							
MESOSAPROBIC							
alpha range (strong)							
beta range (weak)							
OLIGOSAPROBIC							
SAPROPHILIC							
SAPROXENOUS							
KATHAROBIC or SAPROPHOBIC							
Unknown or other							
POLYTROPHIC							
EUTROPHIC							
MESOTROPHIC							
OLIGOTROPHIC							
DYSTROPHIC							
Unknown or other							
EUNALOBIOUS or POLYNALOBIOUS							
MESONALOBIOUS							
alpha range (strong)							
beta range (weak)							
OLIGONALOBIOUS							
HALOCHILIOUS							
INDIFFERENT							
HALOPHOBIOUS							
EURYNALOBIOUS or EURYNALINE							
Unknown or other							
LIMNOBIONTIC							
LIMNOPHILIOUS							
INDIFFERENT							
RHEOPHILIOUS							
RHEOBIONTIC							
Unknown or other							
BENTHIC							
Lentic Lakes & Ponds							
Bogs or Swamps							
Crenophilous (general)							
Crenophilous (thermal)							
Rivers & Streams							
Aerophilous or Terrestrial							
ESTUARINE							
LITTORAL (LITORAL)							
MERITIC							
OCEANIC							
EURYTOPIC or EURYECIOUS							
Unknown or other							
PLANKTONIC (PELAGIC)							
Euplanktonic							
Tychoplanktonic							
Periphytic (Aufwuchs)							
Epipelagic							
Epilithic							
Epiphytic							
Other Periphytic							
Unknown or other							
WINTER							
SPRING							
SUMMER							
FALL							
EUTHERMAL							
MESOTHERMAL							
OLIGOTHERMAL							
STENOTHERMAL							
METATHERMAL							
EURYTHERMAL							
Unknown or other							

DACTYLOCOCCOPSIS RHAPHIDIODES

Czernin-Chudenz 1955 - maximum development 6-12.4°C, extreme range 4.8-12.4°C
 Louis et Peeters 1967 - maximum development 0-9°C, pH 7.3-7.4
 Prosekina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - 3-2.5 o/oo salt

	KGM 1908	Sm 1920	Ge 1932	H-P 1938	Con 1942	JAT 1952	CJK 1954	Hor 1959	Tam 1959	Cl 1962a	Tam 1965	Mat 1966	KJK 1966	LJP 1967	L22 1967	PJM 1968	LJP 1970	CONSENSUS
pH	Acidobiontic																	ALKALIPHILOUS (±)
	Acidophilous																	
	Indifferent																	
	Alkaliphilous																	
	Alkalibiontic																	
	Unknown or other																	
SAPROBIA	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																	OLIGOSAPROBIC
	Mesosaprobic																	
	alpha range (strong)																	
	beta range (weak)																	
	Oligosaprobic	X																
	Saprophilic																	
	Saproxenous																	
	Katherobic or Saprophobic																	
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other																	+ DYSTROPHIC ?
	Polytrophic																	
	Eutrophic																	
	Mesotrophic																	
	Oligotrophic																	
	Dystrophic																	
HALOBION	Unknown or other																	MESOHALOBOUS
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																	
	Mesohalobous																	
	alpha range (strong)																	
	beta range (weak)																	
	Oligohalobous																	
	Halophilous																	
	Indifferent																	
	Halophobous																	
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																	
CURRENT	Unknown or other																	LIMNOBIONTIC
	Limnobiobiontic																	
	Limnophilous																	
	Indifferent																	
	Rheophilous																	
	Rheobiontic																	
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other																	EURYECIOUS
	Benthic																	
	Lentic																	
	Lakes & Ponds	X																
	Bogs or Swamps																	
	Crenophilous (general)																	
	Crenophilous (thermal)																	
	Rivers & Streams																	
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																	
	Estuarine																	
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Littoral (Littoral)																	TYCHOPLANKTONIC, PERIPHYTIC
	Meritic																	
	Oceanic																	
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																	
	Unknown or other																	
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																	
SEASONS	Euplanktonic																	FALL
	Tychoplanktonic																	
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																	
	Epilithic																	
	Epiphytic																	
	Other Periphytic																	
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other																	OLIGOTHERMAL, EURYTHERMAL
	Winter																	
	Spring																	
	Summer																	
	Fall																	
	Euthermal																	
TEMPERATURE	Mesothermal																	OLIGOTHERMAL, EURYTHERMAL
	Oligothermal																	
	Stenothermal																	
	Metothermal																	
	Eurythermal																	
	Unknown or other																	

DACTYLOCOCCOPSIS SMITHII

Czernin-Chudenz 1955 - maximum development 14-22.6°C, extreme range 4.7-22.6°C

	Gei 1932	H-P 1938	Jr 1952	C-C 1955	Tam 1959	Pre 1962	Sag 1971	Mo 1974a		CONSENSUS
pH	Acidobiontic									
	Acidophilous									
	Indifferent									
	Alkaliphilous									ACIDOPHILOUS
	Alkalibiontic									
	Unknown or other									
SAPROBIA	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic									
	Mesosaprobic									
	alpha range (strong)									
	beta range (weak)									
	Oligosaprobic									
	Sapronilic									
NUTRIENT	Saproxenous									
	Katharobic or Saprophobic									
	Unknown or other									
	Polytrophic									
	Eutrophic									
	Mesotrophic									NUTRIENT POOR
HALOBION	Oligotrophic									
	Dystrophic									
	Unknown or other									
	Euhalobous or Polynalobous									
	Mesohalobous									
	alpha range (strong)									
CURRUCIT	beta range (weak)									
	Oligohalobous									
	Halophilous									
	Indifferent									
	Halophobous									
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline									
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other									
	Limnobiobiontic									
	Limnophilous									
	Indifferent									
	Rheophilous									
	Rheobiontic									
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other									
	Benthic									
	Lentic									
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds	X	X	X		X	X	X		
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps					X				
	Lentic Crenophilous (general)									
TEMPERATURE	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)									
	Lentic Rivers & Streams									
	Lentic Aerophilous or Terrestrial									
	Lentic Estuarine									
	Lentic Littoral (Littoral)									
	Lentic Neritic									
SEASONS	Lentic Oceanic									
	Lentic Eurytopic or Euryecious									
	Lentic Unknown or other									
	Lentic Planktonic (Pelagic)	X	X		X					
	Lentic Euplanktonic									
	Lentic Psychoplanktonic									
TEMPERATURE	Lentic Periphytic (Aufwuchs)									
	Lentic Epipelagic									
	Lentic Epilithic									
	Lentic Epiphytic									
	Lentic Other Periphytic									
	Lentic Unknown or other									
TEMPERATURE	Lentic Winter									
	Lentic Spring									
	Lentic Summer									
	Lentic Fall									
	Lentic Euthermos									
	Lentic Mesothermal									
TEMPERATURE	Lentic Oligothermal									
	Lentic Stenothermal									
	Lentic Metothermal									
	Lentic Eurythermal									
	Lentic Unknown or other									
	Lentic									

DESMONEMA WRANGELII

	No.	1887	1910	1932	1942	1959	1967	1973	
		Wol	Til	Gel	Gel	Fot	Coc	MBS	CONSENSUS
pH	Acidobiontic								
	Acidophilous								
	Indifferent								
	Alkaliphilous								
	Alkalibiontic								
	Unknown or other								
SAPROBIAE	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic								
	Mesosaprobic								
	alpha range (strong)								
	beta range (weak)								
	Oligosaprobic								SAPROPHOBIC
	Saprophilic								
NUTRIENT	Saproxenosus								
	Katharobic or Saprophonic				X				
	Unknown or other								
	Polytrophic								
	Eutrophic								
	Mesotrophic								
HALOBIOTIC	Oligotrophic								
	Dystrophic								
	Unknown or other								
	Euhalobous or Polynhalobous								
	Mesonhalobous								
	alpha range (strong)								
OSMOTIC	beta range (weak)								
	Oligohalobous								
	Haloophilous								
	Indifferent								
	Halograssous								
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline								
CLIMATIC	Unknown or other								
	Limbobiontic								
	Limbophilous								
	Indifferent								RHEOPHILOUS
	Rheophilous								
	Rheobiontic								
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other								
	Benthic								
	Lentic								
	Lakes & Ponds			X					
	Bogs or Swamps		X	X					
	Crenophilous (general)								
TEMPERATURE	Lotic								
	Crenophilous (thermal)								
	Rivers & Streams		X				X		BOGS OR SWAMPS, RIVERS & STREAMS
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial								
	Estuarine								
	Littoral (Litoral)								
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Meritic								
	Oceanic								
	Eurytopic or Euryecious								
	Unknown or other								
	Planktonic (Pelagic)								
	Euplanktonic								
SEASONS	Tychoplanktonic								
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)								
	Epipelic								
	Epilithic		X	X	X	X	X		EPI LITHIC
	Epiphytic		X	X	X	X	X		
	Other Periphytic								
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other								
	Winter								
	Spring								
	Summer								
	Fall								
	Euthermous								
TEMPERATURE	Mesothermal								
	Oligothermal								
	Stenothermal								
	Metathermal								
	Eurythermal								
	Unknown or other								

DICHOTHRIX GYPSOPHILA

[illegible]

FISCHERELLA MUSCICOLA

[illegible]

GLOEOCAPSA AERUGINOSA

[illegible]

GLOEOTRICHIA ECHINULATA

[illegible]

GLOEOTRICHIA NATANS

		Feb 1932	Feb 1938	Feb 1942	Feb 1951	Mar 1954	Jul 1959	Dec 1959	Jan 1962	Jan 1964	Jan 1964b	Mar 1965	Apr 1969	Oct 1971	Nov 1971	Nov 1974	
PH	Acidobiontic																CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous																
	Indifferent																
	Alkaliphilous																
	Alkalibiontic																
	Unknown or other																
	Poly saprobic or Saprobiontic																
	Mesosaprobic																
	alpha range (strong)																
	beta range (weak)																
SAPROBIC	Oligosaprobic																3 MESOSAPROBIC
	Saprophilic																
	Saproxenous																
	Katharobiontic or Saprobiontic																
	Unknown or other																
	Polytrophic																
NUTRIENT	Eutrophic																
	Mesotrophic																
	Oligotrophic																
	Dystrophic																
	Unknown or other																
BALDWIN	Euhelobous or Polynalobous																
	Mesonalobous																
	alpha range (strong)																
	beta range (weak)																
	Oligonalobous																
	Halophilous																
	Indifferent																
	Halophobous																
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																
	Unknown or other																
CURRENT	Lianobiontic																LIMNOPHILOUS
	Lianophilous																
	Indifferent																
	Rheophilous																
	Rheobiontic																
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other																LAKES & PONDS
	Benthic																
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds																
	Bogs or Swamps																
	Crenophilous (general)																
	Crenophilous (thermal)																
	Rivers & Streams																
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																
	Estuarine																
	Littoral (Littoral)																
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Heretic																EPIPHYTIC
	Oceanic																
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																
	Unknown or other																
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																
	Euplanktonic																
	Tychoplanktonic																
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																
	Epipelagic																
	Epilithic																
SEASONS	Epiphytic																SUMMER
	Other Periphytic																
	Unknown or other																
	Winter																
	Spring																
TEMPERATURE	Summer																
	Fall																
	Euthermal																
	Mesothermal																
	Oligothermal																
	Stenothermal																
	Metothermal																
	Eurythermal																
	Unknown or other																

GLOEOTRICHIA PISUM

		Gen 1932	H-P 1938	Gen 1942	Des 1959	For 1959	Pre 1962	Roll 1964	Mar 1970	Lip 1970	Hal 1971	
												CONSENSUS
pH	Acidobiontic											
	Acidophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Alkaliphilous											
	Alkalibiontic											
	Unknown or other											
-SAPROBIA	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic											3 MESOSAPROBIC
	Mesosaprobic											
	alpha range (strong)											
	beta range (weak)				X							
	Oligosaprobic											
	Saprophilic											
	Saproxenous											
	Katharobic or Saprophobic											
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other											
	Polytrophic											
	Eutrophic											
	Mesotrophic											
	Oligotrophic											
	Dystrophic											
	Unknown or other											
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous											
HALOBION	Mesohalobous											
	alpha range (strong)											
	beta range (weak)											
	Oligohalobous											
	Halophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Halophobous											
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline											
CURRENT	Unknown or other											
	Limnobiontic											
	Limnophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Rheophilous											
	Rheobiontic											
	Unknown or other											
	Benthic											
GENERAL HABITAT	Lentic											LAKES & PONDS
	Lakes & Ponds					X	X		X			
	Bogs or Swamps											
	Lotic											
	Crenophilous (general)											
	Crenophilous (thermal)											
	Rivers & Streams				X							
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial											
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Estuarine											PLANKTONIC, EPIPHYTIC
	Littoral (Litoral)											
	Heritic											
	Oceanic											
	Eurytopic or Euryecious											
	Unknown or other											
	Planktonic (Pelagic)		X	X	X				X			
	Euplanktonic											
SEASONS	Tychoplanktonic											SUMMER
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)								X			
	Epipelic											
	Epilithic											
	Epiphytic		X	X	X		X					
	Other Periphytic											
	Unknown or other											
	Winter											
TEMPERATURE	Spring											
	Summer								X			
	Fall											
	Euthermal											
	Mesothermal											
	Oligothermal											
	Stenothermal											
	Metathermal											
Eurythermal												
Unknown or other												

Proshkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - .12-13 o/oo salt

228

GOMPHOSPHAERIA LACUSTRIS

Czernin-Chudenz 1955 - maximum development 4.7-17.8°C, extreme range 2.2-22.6°C
 Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - 12-10 o/oo salt, 21-27°C

	K&M 1908	Sm 1920	Pro 1928	Lak 1929	Fre 1930	Red 1935	H-P 1938	Cha 1940	CGK 1954	K-C 1955	Que 1955	R&E 1959	Des 1959	Tam 1959	Pre 1962	P&M 1968	Tam 1969	Lev 1970	P&M 1973	W&S 1973	CONSENSUS
Acidobiontic																					
Acidophilous																					
Indifferent																					
Alkaliphilous																					
Alkalibiontic																					
Unknown or other																					
Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																					
Mesosaprobic																					
alpha range (strong)																					
beta range (weak)																					
Oligosaprobic	X																	X	X		OLIGOSAPROBIC
Saprophilic																					
Saproxenous																					
Katharobic or Saprophobic																					
Unknown or other																					
Polytrophic																					
Eutrophic																					
Mesotrophic												X	X								+ EURYTROPIC
Oligotrophic																					
Dystrophic																					
Unknown or other																					
Eumaliobous or Polymaliobous																					
Mesomaliobous																					
alpha range (strong)																					
beta range (weak)																					
Oligomaliobous																					
Maliophilous																					
Indifferent																					
Maliophobous																					
Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																					
Unknown or other																					
Limnobiontic																					
Limnophilous																					
Indifferent																					
Rheophilous																					
Rheobiontic																					
Unknown or other																					
Benthic																					
Lentic																					
Lakes & Ponds																					
Bogs or Swamps																					
Crenophilous (general)																					
Crenophilous (thermal)																					
Lotic																					
Rivers & Streams																					
Aerophilous or Terrestrial																					
Estuarine																					
Littoral (Litoral)																					
Meritic																					
Oceanic																					
Eurytopic or Euryecious																					
Unknown or other																					
Planktonic (Pelagic)																					
Euplanktonic																					
Tychoplanktonic																					
Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																					
Epipelic																					
Epilithic																					
Epiphytic																					
Other Periphytic																					
Unknown or other																					
Winter																					
Spring																					
Summer																					
Fall																					
Euthermocal																					
Mesothermal																					
Oligothermal																					
Stenothermal																					
Metathermal																					
Eurythermal																					
Unknown or other																					

HAPALOSIPHON FONTINALIS

[illegible]

HOMOEOTHRIX CRUSTACEA

	1932	1967	1973	
	Cell	Col	Fr	
				CONSENSUS
ALL				
Acidobiontic				
Acidophilous				
Indifferent				
Alkaliphilous				
Alkalibiontic				
Unknown or other				
SPROBIAN				
Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic				
Mesosaprobic				
alpha range (strong)				
beta range (weak)				
Oligosaprobic				
Saprophilic				
Saproxenous				
Katharobic or Saprophobic				
Unknown or other				
NUTRIENT				
Polytrophic				
Eutrophic				
Mesotrophic				
Oligotrophic				
Dystrophic				
Unknown or other				
HALOBION				
Euhalobous or Polyhalobous				
Mesohalobous				
alpha range (strong)				
beta range (weak)				
Oligohalobous				
Halophilous				
Indifferent				
Halophobous				
Euryhalobous or Euryhaline				
Unknown or other				
CURRENT				
Limnobiontic				
Limnophilous				
Indifferent				
Rheophilous				
Rheobiontic				
Unknown or other				
GENERAL HABITAT				
Benthic				
Lentic				
Lakes & Ponds				
Bogs or Swamps				
Lotic				
Crenophilous (general)				
Crenophilous (thermal)				
Rivers & Streams				
Aerophilous or Terrestrial				
Estuarine				
Littoral (Litoral)				
Meritic				
Oceanic				
Eurytopic or Euryecious				
Unknown or other				
SPECIFIC HABITAT				
Planktonic (Pelagic)				
Euplanktonic				
Tychoplanktonic				
Periphytic (Aufwuchs)				
Epipelagic				
Epilithic				
Epiphytic				
Other Periphytic				
Unknown or other				
SEASONS				
Winter				
Spring				
Summer				
Fall				
TEMPERATURE				
Euthermal				
Mesothermal				
Oligothermal				
Stenothermal				
Metathermal				
Eurythermal				
Unknown or other				

LYNGBYA CIRCUMCRETA

Singh 1960 - favored by high organic content, high nitrate & phosphate content, and high CO ₂ content												
GENERAL HABITAT												
SPECIFIC HABITAT												
SEASONS												
TEMPERATURE												
pH												
NUTRIENT												
HABITAT												
CATABOLISM												
ANABOLISM												
PHYSIOLOGICAL												
ECOLOGICAL												
EVOLUTIONARY												
GENETIC												
SYSTEMATICS												
PHYSIOGRAPHY												
CLIMATOLOGY												
METEOROLOGY												
ASTRONOMY												
GEOLOGY												
SOIL												
PLANT												
ANIMAL												
HUMAN												
OTHER												
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LYNGBYA CONTORTA

		Bru 1903	Smi 1920	Smi 1926	Pro 1928	Gei 1932	J-P 1938	Jat 1952	Mec 1954	Des 1959	Pre 1962	P&V 1965	P&M 1968	Hor 1973	P&M 1973		
PH	Acidobiontic																CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous																
	Indifferent																
	Alkaliphilous																
	Alkalioibiotic																
	Unknown or other																
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																
	Mesosaprobic																
	alpha range (strong)																
	beta range (weak)																
SAPROBIAL	Oligosaprobic													X	X		B MESOSAPROBIC
	Saprophilic																
	Saproxenous																
	Katnarobic or Saprophobic																
	Unknown or other																
	Polytrophic																
	Eutrophic																
	Mesotrophic																
	Oligotrophic																
	Dystrophic																
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other																
	Eumalobous or Polyhalobous																
	Mesohalobous																
	alpha range (strong)																
	beta range (weak)																
	Oligohalobous																
	Halophilous																
	Indifferent																
	Halophobous																
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																
HALOBION	Unknown or other																
	Limnobiontic																
	Limnophilous																
	Indifferent																
	Rheophilous																
	Rheobiontic																
	Unknown or other																
	Benthic																
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds		X		X	X		X	X	X							
	Bogs or Swamps																
CURBIONT	Crenophilous (general)																LAKES & PONDS
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)																
	Rivers & Streams																
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																
	Estuarine																
	Littoral (Litoral)																
	Meritic																
	Oceanic																
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																
	Unknown or other																
GENERAL HABITAT	Planktonic (Pelagic)		X		X	X	X	X				X	X				PLANKTONIC
	Euplanktonic		X		X	X	X	X				X	X				
	Tychoplanktonic																
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																
	Epipellic																
	Epilithic																
	Epiphytic																
	Other Periphytic																
	Unknown or other																
	Winter																
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Spring																
	Summer																
	Fall																
	Euthermal																
	Mesothermal																
	Oligothermal																
	Stenothermal																
	Metothermal																
	Eurythermal																
	Unknown or other																
TEMPERATURE																	

[illegible]

[illegible]

LYNGBYA LIMNETICA

Czernin-Chudenitz 1955 - Maximum development 14-20°C, extreme range 7.1-20.8°C
Proshkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - 4-10 o/oo salt, 7.1-7.9°C

[illegible]

LYNGBYA MARTENSIANA

		Boh 1901	Til 1910	ESM 1914	B-P 1923	Ge 1932	Kis 1940	Gei 1942	Mee 1954	Des 1959	Tam 1959	Ana 1961	P-re 1962	Alm 1963	Tam 1964	P&M 1968	HKS 1969	L&P 1970	W&S 1973	
OR	Acidobiontic																			CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Alkaliphilous																			
	Alkalibiontic																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																			
	Mesosaprobic																			
	alpha range (strong)																			
	beta range (weak)																			
SAPROBIC	Oligosaprobic																			MESOSAPROBIC
	Saprophilic																			
	Saproxenous																			
	Katharotic or Saprophobic																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Polytrophic																			
	Eutrophic																			
	Mesotrophic																			
	Oligotrophic																			
	Dystrophic																			
MALOBION	Unknown or other																			
	Eumalobous or Polyhalobous																			
	Mesohalobous																			
	alpha range (strong)																			
	beta range (weak)																			
	Oligohalobous																			
	Halophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Halophobous																			
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																			
CURRENT	Unknown or other																			INDIFFERENT
	Limbobiontic																			
	Limbophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Rheophilous																			
	Rheobiontic																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Benthic																			
	Lentic																			
GENERAL HABITAT	Lentic																			CRENOPHILOUS (THERMAL)
	Lakes & Ponds																			
	Bogs or Swamps																			
	Crenophilous (general)																			
	Lotic																			
	Crenophilous (thermal)																			
	Rivers & Streams																			
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																			
	Estuarine																			
	Littoral (Litoral)																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Meritic																			PLANKTONIC, EPIPHYTIC
	Oceanic																			
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																			
	Euplanktonic																			
	Tychoplanktonic																			
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																			
	Epipellic																			
	Epilithic																			
SEASONS	Epiphytic																			ALL TIMES OF YEAR
	Other Periphytic																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Winter																			
	Spring																			
	Summer																			
	Fall																			
	Euthermic																			
	Mesothermal																			
TEMPERATURE	Oligothermal																			
	Stenothermal																			
	Metathermal																			
	Eurythermal																			
	Unknown or other																			

MERISMOPEDIA CONVOLUTA

	K&M 1908	GeI 1932	Des 1959	Pre 1962	Mar 1970	TST 1971	NGI 1972	MOI 1972	WKS 1973	Dor 1974		
PH	Acidobiontic											
	Acidophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Alkaliphilous											
	Alkalibiontic											
	Unknown or other											
SAPROBIA	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic											
	Mesosaprobic											
	alpha range (strong)											
	beta range (weak)											
	Oligosaprobic	X										
	Saprophilic											
SAPROBIA	Saproxenous											
	Katharobic or Saprophobic											
	Unknown or other											
	Polytrophic											
	Eutrophic											
	Mesotrophic											
NUTRIENT	Oligotrophic											
	Bytrophic											
	Unknown or other											
	Eubalobous or Polynalobous											
	Mesonalobous											
	alpha range (strong)											
HALOBION	beta range (weak)											
	Oligohalobous											
	halophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Halophobous											
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline											
CURRENT	Unknown or other											
	Linnobiontic											
	Linnophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Rheophilous											
	Rheobiontic											
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other											
	Benthic											
	Lentic											
	Lakes & Ponds											
	Bogs or Swamps											
	Crenophilous (general)											
GENERAL HABITAT	Crenophilous (thermal)											
	Lotic											
	Rivers & Streams											
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial											
	Estuarine											
	Littoral (Litoral)											
GENERAL HABITAT	Neritic											
	Oceanic											
	Eurytopic or Euryecious											
	Unknown or other											
	Planktonic (Pelagic)											
	Euplanktonic											
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Tychoplanktonic											
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)											
	Epipellic											
	Epilittic											
	Epiphytic											
	Other Periphytic											
SEASONS	Unknown or other											
	Winter											
	Spring											
	Summer											
	Fall											
	Unknown or other											
TEMPERATURE	Euthermal											
	Mesothermal											
	Oligothermal											
	Stenothermal											
	Metathermal											
	Eurythermal											
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other											
	Unknown or other											
	Unknown or other											
	Unknown or other											
	Unknown or other											
	Unknown or other											
												CONSENSUS

MERISMOPEDIA ELEGANS

Proshkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - 22-27°C; 31.76-35.58 o/oo salt

	Sm1	Sm1	F1c	Pro	Ge1	Red	H-P	Ge1	Nee	76K	Row	Des	Jam	Pre	PM	BK	Ma1	T61	W6S	
	1920	1924	1925	1928	1932	1935	1938	1942	1948	1954	1957	1959	1959	1962	1968	1968	1970	1971	1973	
PH	Acidobiontic																			CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Alkaliphilous																			
	Alkalibiontic																			
	Unknown or other																			
SAPROBIAL	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																			
	Mesosaprobic																			
	alpha range (strong)																			
	beta range (weak)																			
	Oligosaprobic																			
	Saprophilic																			
	Saproxenous																			
NUTRIENT	Katharobiontic or Saprophobic																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Polytrophic																			
	Eutrophic																			
	Mesotrophic																			
	Oligotrophic																			
HALOBION	Dystrophic																			* EURYTROPHIC
	Unknown or other																			
	Eumalobous or Polyhalobous																			
	Mesohalobous																			
	alpha range (strong)																			
	beta range (weak)																			
CURBENT	Oligohalobous																			EURYHALOBOUS
	Halophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Halophobous																			
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																			
	Unknown or other																			
GENERAL HABITAT	Limnophilous																			LIMNOPHILOUS
	Limnophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Rheophilous																			
	Rheobiontic																			
	Unknown or other																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Benthic																			LAKES & PONDS
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds																			
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps																			
	Lentic Crenophilous (general)																			
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)																			
	Lentic Rivers & Streams																			
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																			
TEMPERATURE	Estuarine																			PLANKTONIC
	Littoral (Littoral)																			
	Meritic																			
	Oceanic																			
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																			
	Unknown or other																			
SEASONS	Planktonic (Pelagic)																			SUMMER
	Euplanktonic																			
	Tychoplanktonic																			
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																			
	Epilithic																			
	Epiphytic																			
	Other Periphytic																			
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other																			MESOTHERMAL, STENOTHERMAL
	Winter																			
	Spring																			
	Summer																			
	Fall																			
	Eutermal																			
	Mesothermal																			
TEMPERATURE	Oligothermal																			
	Stenothermal																			
	Metothermal																			
	Eurythermal																			
	Unknown or other																			

MERISMOPEDIA GLAUCA (First of 2 profile sheets)

	Kof 1908	K6M 1908	Smi 1920	Pro 1928	B-P 1928	Sku 1929	Flo 1930	Bud 1930	Gei 1932	Red 1935	H-P 1938	Ric 1938	Nyg 1945	JHR 1952	C&K 1954	Que 1955	Rou 1957	Tam 1959	Fes 1959	Aut 1959	CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic																				
	Acidophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Alkaliphilous																				
	Alkalibiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
SAPROBIAL	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																				
	Mesosaprobic																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligosaprobic		X					X									X			X	
	Saprophilic																				
NUTRIENT	Saproxenous																				
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Polytrophic																				
	Eutrophic					X															
	Mesotrophic																				
HALOBION	Oligotrophic								X												
	Dystrophic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Eumalobous or Polyhalobous																				
	Mesohalobous																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
CURATOR	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligohalobous																				
	Halophilous																				
	Indifferent						X	X													
	Halophobous																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline						X	X							X						
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other																				
	Limnobioc																				
	Limnophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Rheophilous																				
	Rheobiontic																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other																				
	Benthic																				
	Lentic																				
	Lakes & Ponds			X		X	X														
	Bogs or Swamps																				
	Crenophilous (general)																				
TEMPERATURE	Lotic																				
	Crenophilous (thermal)																				
	Rivers & Streams																				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																				
	Estuarine																				
	Littoral (Litoral)																				
SEASONS	Meritic																				
	Oceanic																				
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Planktonic (Pelagic)		X		X				X		X						X				
	Euplanktonic																				
TEMPERATURE	Tychoplanktonic																				
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																				
	Epilithic																				
	Epiphytic																				
	Other Periphytic																				
	Unknown or other																				
TEMPERATURE	Winter																				
	Spring																				
	Summer		X	X																	
	Fall																				
	Eurythermal																				
	Mesothermal																				
TEMPERATURE	Oligothermal																				
	Stenothermal																				
	Metothermal																				
	Eurythermal																				
	Unknown or other																				

CONSENSUS ON
FOLLOWING PAGE

MERISMOPEDIA GLAUCA (Last of 2 profile sheets)

Louis et Peeters 1967 - 1-15°C; pH 7.4
Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - 17.7-26.6°C, .12-12 o/oo salt

	1961	1962	1964	1967	1967a	1967	1968	1968	1969	1970	1971	1971	1972	1972	1973	1973	1974a		
	Mar	Pre	Tam	LGP	Per	Per	GoL	B&K	P&M	H&W	Tam	Mar	Sev	OGP	S-E	W&S	P&M	MOO	CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic																		
	Acidophilous																		
	Indifferent																		
	Alkaliphilous																		
	Alkalibiontic																		
	Unknown or other																		
SAPROBIAL	Polyseaprobic or Saprobiontic																		OLIGOSAPROBIC
	Mesosaprobic																		
	alpha range (strong)																		
	beta range (weak)																		
	Oligosaprobic																		
	Saprophilic																		
NUTRIENT	Saproxenous																		EURYTROPHIC
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																		
	Unknown or other																		
	Polytrophic																		
	Eutrophic																		
	Mesotrophic																		
HALOBION	Oligotrophic																		EURYHALOBOUS
	Dystrophic																		
	Unknown or other																		
	Eumhalobous or Polyhalobous																		
	Mesohalobous																		
	alpha range (strong)																		
CURRANT	beta range (weak)																		LIMNOPHILOUS
	Oligohalobous																		
	Halophilous																		
	Indifferent																		
	Halophobous																		
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																		
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other																		EURYECIOUS
	Limnophilous																		
	Limnophilous																		
	Indifferent																		
	Rheophilous																		
	Rheobiontic																		
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other																		PLANKTONIC (TYCHOPLANKTONIC)
	Benthic																		
	Lentic																		
	Lentic																		
	Lentic																		
	Lentic																		
SEASONS	Lentic																		MESOTHERMAL, METATHERMAL
	Lentic																		
	Lentic																		
	Lentic																		
	Lentic																		
	Lentic																		
TEMPERATURE	Lentic																		
	Lentic																		
	Lentic																		
	Lentic																		
	Lentic																		
	Lentic																		

MERISMOPEDIA MINIMA

		Feb 1932	Mar 1955	Jun 1956	Dec 1959	Jan 1960	Jan 1964a	Jan 1964b	Feb 1966	Feb 1967	Jun 1968	Dec 1972	Jan 1972		
pH	Acidobiontic														CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous														
	Indifferent														
	Alkaliphilous														
	Alkalibiontic														
	Unknown or other														
SAPROBIA	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic		X												EURYSAPROBIC
	Mesosaprobic														
	alpha range (strong)		X												
	beta range (weak)														
	Oligosaprobic					X									
	Saprophilic														
	Saproxenous														
	Katharobic or Saprophobic														
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other														
	Polytrophic														
	Eutrophic														
	Mesotrophic														
	Oligotrophic														
	Dystrophic														
HALOBION	Unknown or other														
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous														
	Mesohalobous														
	alpha range (strong)														
	beta range (weak)														
	Oligohalobous														
	Halophilous														
	Indifferent														
CURRENT	Halophobous														
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline														
	Unknown or other														
	Limnobiobiontic														
	Limnophilous														
	Indifferent														
	Rheophilous					X									± RHEOPHILOUS
	Rheobiontic														
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other														
	Benthic														
	Lentic														
	Lakes & Ponds		X	X											
	Bogs or Swamps										X				
	Crenophilous (general)														
	Lotic														
	Crenophilous (thermal)														
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Rivers & Streams														LAKES & PONDS
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial														
	Estuarine														
	Littoral (Litoral)														
	Meratic														
	Oceanic														
	Eurytopic or Euryecious														
	Unknown or other														
TEMPERATURE	Planktonic (Pelagic)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		PLANKTONIC
	Euplanktonic														
	Tychoplanktonic														
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)														
	Epipellic														
	Epilithic		X												
	Epiphytic					X									
	Other Periphytic														
SEASONS	Unknown or other														SUMMER
	Winter														
	Spring														
	Summer				X		X			X					
	Fall														
	Euthermoi														
	Mesothermal														
	Oligothermal														
TEMPERATURE	Stenothermal														
	Metathermal														
	Eurythermal														
	Unknown or other														

MERISMOPEDIA PUNCTATA

Liebetanz 1926 - experimental maximum resistance 2 o/oo salt
 Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - 12-12.35 o/oo salt, 17.2-27.7°C
 Venkateswarlu 1970 - favored by high temperature & high organic matter; favored by low dissolved O₂ & high organic matter

	5mi 1920	Pro 1928	Gei 1932	H-P 1938	Nec 1948	Jfr 1952	Que 1955	Des 1959	Jam 1959	Pro 1962	L&O 1965	GoI 1967	Lez 1967	Lev 1970	Val 1971	Pos 1971	Sas 1971	P&M 1973	KeI 1973b	Der 1974	CONSENSUS
ACIDOBIONTIC																					
ACIDOPHILIOUS																					
INDIFFERENT																					
ALKALIPHILIOUS																					
ALKALIBIONTIC																					
UNKNOWN OR OTHER																					
POLYSAPROBIC OR SAPROBIONTIC																					
MESOSAPROBIC																					
alpha range (strong)																					
beta range (weak)																					
OLIGOSAPROBIC																					
SAPROPHILIC																					
SAPROXENOUS																					
KATHAROBIC OR SAPROPHOBIC																					
UNKNOWN OR OTHER																					
POLYTROPHIC																					
EUTROPHIC																					
MESOTROPHIC																					
OLIGOTROPHIC																					
DYSTROPHIC																					
UNKNOWN OR OTHER																					
EUMALOBIOUS OR POLYHALOBIOUS																					
MESOHALOBIOUS																					
alpha range (strong)																					
beta range (weak)																					
OLIGOHALOBIOUS																					
HALOPHILIOUS																					
INDIFFERENT																					
HALOPHOBIOUS																					
EURYHALOBIOUS OR EURYNALINE																					
UNKNOWN OR OTHER																					
LIMNOBIONTIC																					
LIMNOPHILIOUS																					
INDIFFERENT																					
RHEOPHILIOUS																					
RHEOBIONTIC																					
UNKNOWN OR OTHER																					
BENTHIC																					
Lentic Lakes & Ponds																					
Lentic Bogs or Swamps																					
Lentic Crenophilous (general)																					
Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)																					
Lentic Rivers & Streams																					
Aerophilous or Terrestrial																					
Estuarine																					
Littoral (Littoral)																					
Meritic																					
Oceanic																					
Eurytopic or Euryecious																					
UNKNOWN OR OTHER																					
PLANKTONIC (Pelagic)																					
Euplanktonic																					
Tychoplanktonic																					
Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																					
Epipelagic																					
Epilithic																					
Epiphytic																					
Other Periphytic																					
UNKNOWN OR OTHER																					
WINTER																					
SPRING																					
SUMMER																					
FALL																					
EUTHERMAL																					
MESOTHERMAL																					
OLIGOTHERMAL																					
STENOTHERMAL																					
METATHERMAL																					
EURYTHERMAL																					
UNKNOWN OR OTHER																					

244

MICROCOLEUS SUBTORULOSUS

[illegible]

MICROCROCIS GEMINATA

[illegible]

MICROCYSTIS AERUGINOSA (First of 3 profile sheets)

Czernin-Chudnitz 1955 - maximum development 15-23°C.
 Gerloff *et al.* 1952 - has a much higher requirement for N than other elements & may limit growth when N/P ratio = 75/1.
 Fitzgerald *et al.* 1952 - .2 mg/l copper sulphate is toxic

	Lem 1907	Kof 1908	KGM 1908	Sm 1920	SKV 1922	Ros 1928	Gei 1932	Red 1935	H-J 1938	Gab 1939	Sch 1939	Nee 1948	Nyr 1949	Kot 1950	Lio 1951	Hat 1952	CgK 1954	Tei 1955	C-C 1955	Mar 1956	CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic																				
	Acidophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Alkaliphilous																				
	Alkalibiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
SAPROBIAL	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																				
	Mesosaprobic																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligosaprobic																				
	Saprophilic																				
NUTRIENT	Saproxenos																				
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Polytrophic																				
	Eutrophic																				
	Mesotrophic																				
HALOBION	Oligotrophic																				
	Dystrophic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																				
	Mesohalobous																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
CURRENT	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligohalobous																				
	Halophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Halophobous																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																				
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other																				
	Limnobiobiontic																				
	Limnophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Rheophilous																				
	Rheobiontic																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other																				
	Benthic																				
	Lentic																				
	Lakes & Ponds																				
	Bogs or Swamps																				
	Crenophilous (general)																				
TEMPERATURE	Lotic																				
	Crenophilous (thermal)																				
	Rivers & Streams																				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																				
	Estuarine																				
	Littoral (Litoral)																				
SEASONS	Meritic																				
	Oceanic																				
	Eurytopic or Eurycious																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																				
	Euplanktonic																				
TEMPERATURE	Tychoplanktonic																				
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																				
	Epipellic																				
	Epilithic																				
	Epiphytic																				
	Other Periphytic																				
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other																				
	Winter																				
	Spring																				
	Summer																				
	Fall																				
	Euthermal																				
TEMPERATURE	Mesothermal																				
	Oligothermal																				
	Stenothermal																				
	Metothermal																				
	Eurythermal																				
	Unknown or other																				

CONSENSUS ON PAGE
AFTER NEXT

MICROCYSTIS AERUGINOSA (Second of 3 profile sheets)

Singh 1960 - indifferent to high nitrate and phosphate content; correlation with high CO₂ content.
Proshkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - c. 12-12 g/100 salt

[illegible]

MICROCYSTIS AERUGINOSA (Last of 3 profile sheets)

Radzimovsky 1971 - no adverse effects with 50 mg C/l humic acid; even tolerates and grows well with 100 mg C/l humic acid																							
																						CONSENSUS	
pH	Acidobiontic																					ACIDOPHILOUS ?	
	Acidophilous																						
	Indifferent																						
	Alkaliphilous																						
	Alkalibiontic																						
	Unknown or other																						
	Poly saprobic or Saprobiontic																						
	Mesosaprobic																						
	alpha range (strong)																						
	beta range (weak)																						
SAPROBIA	Oligosaprobic																					EURYSAPROBIC	
	Saprophilic																						
	Saproxenous																						
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																						
	Unknown or other																						
NUTRIENT	Polytrophic																					* EUTROPHIC	
	Eutrophic																						
	Mesotrophic																						
	Oligotrophic																						
	Dystrophic																						
HALOBION	Unknown or other																					EURYHALOBOUS	
	Eumalobous or Polyhalobous																						
	Mesohalobous																						
	alpha range (strong)																						
	beta range (weak)																						
	Oligohalobous																						
	Halophilous																						
	Indifferent																						
	Halophobous																						
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																						
CURRENT	Unknown or other																					LIMNOPHILOUS	
	Limnobiobiontic																						
	Limnophilous																						
	Indifferent																						
	Rheophilous																						
GENERAL HABITAT	Rheobiontic																					LAKES & PONDS	
	Unknown or other																						
	Benthic																						
	Lentic																						
	Lakes & Ponds																						
	Bogs or Swamps																						
	Crenophilous (general)																						
	Crenophilous (thermal)																						
	Rivers & Streams																						
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																						
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Estuarine																					PLANKTONIC	
	Littoral (Litoral)																						
	Neritic																						
	Oceanic																						
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																						
	Unknown or other																						
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																						
	Euplanktonic																						

MICROCYSTIS ELABENS

[illegible]

MICROCYSTIS FLOSAQUAE

Singh 1960 - correlation with high nitrate & phosphate content & high temperature; favored by low organic content

	Sm 1920	Ge 1921	Ch 1922	Ch 1923	Ch 1924	Ch 1925	Ch 1926	Ch 1927	Ch 1928	Ch 1929	Ch 1930	Ch 1931	Ch 1932	Ch 1933	Ch 1934	Ch 1935	Ch 1936	Ch 1937	Ch 1938	Ch 1939	Ch 1940	Ch 1941	Ch 1942	Ch 1943	Ch 1944	Ch 1945	Ch 1946	Ch 1947	Ch 1948	Ch 1949	Ch 1950	Ch 1951	Ch 1952	Ch 1953	Ch 1954	Ch 1955	Ch 1956	Ch 1957	Ch 1958	Ch 1959	Ch 1960	Ch 1961	Ch 1962	Ch 1963	Ch 1964	Ch 1965	Ch 1966	Ch 1967	Ch 1968	Ch 1969	Ch 1970	Ch 1971	Ch 1972	Ch 1973	Ch 1974	Ch 1975	Ch 1976	Ch 1977	Ch 1978	Ch 1979	Ch 1980	Ch 1981	Ch 1982	Ch 1983	Ch 1984	Ch 1985	Ch 1986	Ch 1987	Ch 1988	Ch 1989	Ch 1990	Ch 1991	Ch 1992	Ch 1993	Ch 1994	Ch 1995	Ch 1996	Ch 1997	Ch 1998	Ch 1999	Ch 2000	Ch 2001	Ch 2002	Ch 2003	Ch 2004	Ch 2005	Ch 2006	Ch 2007	Ch 2008	Ch 2009	Ch 2010	Ch 2011	Ch 2012	Ch 2013	Ch 2014	Ch 2015	Ch 2016	Ch 2017	Ch 2018	Ch 2019	Ch 2020	Ch 2021	Ch 2022	Ch 2023	Ch 2024	Ch 2025	Ch 2026	Ch 2027	Ch 2028	Ch 2029	Ch 2030	Ch 2031	Ch 2032	Ch 2033	Ch 2034	Ch 2035	Ch 2036	Ch 2037	Ch 2038	Ch 2039	Ch 2040	Ch 2041	Ch 2042	Ch 2043	Ch 2044	Ch 2045	Ch 2046	Ch 2047	Ch 2048	Ch 2049	Ch 2050	Ch 2051	Ch 2052	Ch 2053	Ch 2054	Ch 2055	Ch 2056	Ch 2057	Ch 2058	Ch 2059	Ch 2060	Ch 2061	Ch 2062	Ch 2063	Ch 2064	Ch 2065	Ch 2066	Ch 2067	Ch 2068	Ch 2069	Ch 2070	Ch 2071	Ch 2072	Ch 2073	Ch 2074	Ch 2075	Ch 2076	Ch 2077	Ch 2078	Ch 2079	Ch 2080	Ch 2081	Ch 2082	Ch 2083	Ch 2084	Ch 2085	Ch 2086	Ch 2087	Ch 2088	Ch 2089	Ch 2090	Ch 2091	Ch 2092	Ch 2093	Ch 2094	Ch 2095	Ch 2096	Ch 2097	Ch 2098	Ch 2099	Ch 2100	Ch 2101	Ch 2102	Ch 2103	Ch 2104	Ch 2105	Ch 2106	Ch 2107	Ch 2108	Ch 2109	Ch 2110	Ch 2111	Ch 2112	Ch 2113	Ch 2114	Ch 2115	Ch 2116	Ch 2117	Ch 2118	Ch 2119	Ch 2120	Ch 2121	Ch 2122	Ch 2123	Ch 2124	Ch 2125	Ch 2126	Ch 2127	Ch 2128	Ch 2129	Ch 2130	Ch 2131	Ch 2132	Ch 2133	Ch 2134	Ch 2135	Ch 2136	Ch 2137	Ch 2138	Ch 2139	Ch 2140	Ch 2141	Ch 2142	Ch 2143	Ch 2144	Ch 2145	Ch 2146	Ch 2147	Ch 2148	Ch 2149	Ch 2150	Ch 2151	Ch 2152	Ch 2153	Ch 2154	Ch 2155	Ch 2156	Ch 2157	Ch 2158	Ch 2159	Ch 2160	Ch 2161	Ch 2162	Ch 2163	Ch 2164	Ch 2165	Ch 2166	Ch 2167	Ch 2168	Ch 2169	Ch 2170	Ch 2171	Ch 2172	Ch 2173	Ch 2174	Ch 2175	Ch 2176	Ch 2177	Ch 2178	Ch 2179	Ch 2180	Ch 2181	Ch 2182	Ch 2183	Ch 2184	Ch 2185	Ch 2186	Ch 2187	Ch 2188	Ch 2189	Ch 2190	Ch 2191	Ch 2192	Ch 2193	Ch 2194	Ch 2195	Ch 2196	Ch 2197	Ch 2198	Ch 2199	Ch 2200	Ch 2201	Ch 2202	Ch 2203	Ch 2204	Ch 2205	Ch 2206	Ch 2207	Ch 2208	Ch 2209	Ch 2210	Ch 2211	Ch 2212	Ch 2213	Ch 2214	Ch 2215	Ch 2216	Ch 2217	Ch 2218	Ch 2219	Ch 2220	Ch 2221	Ch 2222	Ch 2223	Ch 2224	Ch 2225	Ch 2226	Ch 2227	Ch 2228	Ch 2229	Ch 2230	Ch 2231	Ch 2232	Ch 2233	Ch 2234	Ch 2235	Ch 2236	Ch 2237	Ch 2238	Ch 2239	Ch 2240	Ch 2241	Ch 2242	Ch 2243	Ch 2244	Ch 2245	Ch 2246	Ch 2247	Ch 2248	Ch 2249	Ch 2250	Ch 2251	Ch 2252	Ch 2253	Ch 2254	Ch 2255	Ch 2256	Ch 2257	Ch 2258	Ch 2259	Ch 2260	Ch 2261	Ch 2262	Ch 2263	Ch 2264	Ch 2265	Ch 2266	Ch 2267	Ch 2268	Ch 2269	Ch 2270	Ch 2271	Ch 2272	Ch 2273	Ch 2274	Ch 2275	Ch 2276	Ch 2277	Ch 2278	Ch 2279	Ch 2280	Ch 2281	Ch 2282	Ch 2283	Ch 2284	Ch 2285	Ch 2286	Ch 2287	Ch 2288	Ch 2289	Ch 2290	Ch 2291	Ch 2292	Ch 2293	Ch 2294	Ch 2295	Ch 2296	Ch 2297	Ch 2298	Ch 2299	Ch 2300	Ch 2301	Ch 2302	Ch 2303	Ch 2304	Ch 2305	Ch 2306	Ch 2307	Ch 2308	Ch 2309	Ch 2310	Ch 2311	Ch 2312	Ch 2313	Ch 2314	Ch 2315	Ch 2316	Ch 2317	Ch 2318	Ch 2319	Ch 2320	Ch 2321	Ch 2322	Ch 2323	Ch 2324	Ch 2325	Ch 2326	Ch 2327	Ch 2328	Ch 2329	Ch 2330	Ch 2331	Ch 2332	Ch 2333	Ch 2334	Ch 2335	Ch 2336	Ch 2337	Ch 2338	Ch 2339	Ch 2340	Ch 2341	Ch 2342	Ch 2343	Ch 2344	Ch 2345	Ch 2346	Ch 2347	Ch 2348	Ch 2349	Ch 2350	Ch 2351	Ch 2352	Ch 2353	Ch 2354	Ch 2355	Ch 2356	Ch 2357	Ch 2358	Ch 2359	Ch 2360	Ch 2361	Ch 2362	Ch 2363	Ch 2364	Ch 2365	Ch 2366	Ch 2367	Ch 2368	Ch 2369	Ch 2370	Ch 2371	Ch 2372	Ch 2373	Ch 2374	Ch 2375	Ch 2376	Ch 2377	Ch 2378	Ch 2379	Ch 2380	Ch 2381	Ch 2382	Ch 2383	Ch 2384	Ch 2385	Ch 2386	Ch 2387	Ch 2388	Ch 2389	Ch 2390	Ch 2391	Ch 2392	Ch 2393	Ch 2394	Ch 2395	Ch 2396	Ch 2397	Ch 2398	Ch 2399	Ch 2400	Ch 2401	Ch 2402	Ch 2403	Ch 2404	Ch 2405	Ch 2406	Ch 2407	Ch 2408	Ch 2409	Ch 2410	Ch 2411	Ch 2412	Ch 2413	Ch 2414	Ch 2415	Ch 2416	Ch 2417	Ch 2418	Ch 2419	Ch 2420	Ch 2421	Ch 2422	Ch 2423	Ch 2424	Ch 2425	Ch 2426	Ch 2427	Ch 2428	Ch 2429	Ch 2430	Ch 2431	Ch 2432	Ch 2433	Ch 2434	Ch 2435	Ch 2436	Ch 2437	Ch 2438	Ch 2439	Ch 2440	Ch 2441	Ch 2442	Ch 2443	Ch 2444	Ch 2445	Ch 2446	Ch 2447	Ch 2448	Ch 2449	Ch 2450	Ch 2451	Ch 2452	Ch 2453	Ch 2454	Ch 2455	Ch 2456	Ch 2457	Ch 2458	Ch 2459	Ch 2460	Ch 2461	Ch 2462	Ch 2463	Ch 2464	Ch 2465	Ch 2466	Ch 2467	Ch 2468	Ch 2469	Ch 2470	Ch 2471	Ch 2472	Ch 2473	Ch 2474	Ch 2475	Ch 2476	Ch 2477	Ch 2478	Ch 2479	Ch 2480	Ch 2481	Ch 2482	Ch 2483	Ch 2484	Ch 2485	Ch 2486	Ch 2487	Ch 2488	Ch 2489	Ch 2490	Ch 2491	Ch 2492	Ch 2493	Ch 2494	Ch 2495	Ch 2496	Ch 2497	Ch 2498	Ch 2499	Ch 2500	Ch 2501	Ch 2502	Ch 2503	Ch 2504	Ch 2505	Ch 2506	Ch 2507	Ch 2508	Ch 2509	Ch 2510	Ch 2511	Ch 2512	Ch 2513	Ch 2514	Ch 2515	Ch 2516	Ch 2517	Ch 2518	Ch 2519	Ch 2520	Ch 2521	Ch 2522	Ch 2523	Ch 2524	Ch 2525	Ch 2526	Ch 2527	Ch 2528	Ch 2529	Ch 2530	Ch 2531	Ch 2532	Ch 2533	Ch 2534	Ch 2535	Ch 2536	Ch 2537	Ch 2538	Ch 2539	Ch 2540	Ch 2541	Ch 2542	Ch 2543	Ch 2544	Ch 2545	Ch 2546	Ch 2547	Ch 2548	Ch 2549	Ch 2550	Ch 2551	Ch 2552	Ch 2553	Ch 2554	Ch 2555	Ch 2556	Ch 2557	Ch 2558	Ch 2559	Ch 2560	Ch 2561	Ch 2562	Ch 2563	Ch 2564	Ch 2565	Ch 2566	Ch 2567	Ch 2568	Ch 2569	Ch 2570	Ch 2571	Ch 2572	Ch 2573	Ch 2574	Ch 2575	Ch 2576	Ch 2577	Ch 2578	Ch 2579	Ch 2580	Ch 2581	Ch 2582	Ch 2583	Ch 2584	Ch 2585	Ch 2586	Ch 2587	Ch 2588	Ch 2589	Ch 2590	Ch 2591	Ch 2592	Ch 2593	Ch 2594	Ch 2595	Ch 2596	Ch 2597	Ch 2598	Ch 2599	Ch 2600	Ch 2601	Ch 2602	Ch 2603	Ch 2604	Ch 2605	Ch 2606	Ch 2607	Ch 2608	Ch 2609	Ch 2610	Ch 2611	Ch 2612	Ch 2613	Ch 2614	Ch 2615	Ch 2616	Ch 2617	Ch 2618	Ch 2619	Ch 2620	Ch 2621	Ch 2622	Ch 2623	Ch 2624	Ch 2625	Ch 2626	Ch 2627	Ch 2628	Ch 2629	Ch 2630	Ch 2631	Ch 2632	Ch 2633	Ch 2634	Ch 2635	Ch 2636	Ch 2637	Ch 2638	Ch 2639	Ch 2640	Ch 2641	Ch 2642	Ch 2643	Ch 2644	Ch 2645	Ch 2646	Ch 2647	Ch 2648	Ch 2649	Ch 2650	Ch 2651	Ch 2652	Ch 2653	Ch 2654	Ch 2655	Ch 2656	Ch 2657	Ch 2658	Ch 2659	Ch 2660	Ch 2661	Ch 2662	Ch 2663	Ch 2664	Ch 2665	Ch 2666	Ch 2667	Ch 2668	Ch 2669	Ch 2670	Ch 2671	Ch 2672	Ch 2673	Ch 2674	Ch 2675	Ch 2676	Ch 2677	Ch 2678	Ch 2679	Ch 2680	Ch 2681	Ch 2682	Ch 2683	Ch 2684	Ch 2685	Ch 2686	Ch 2687	Ch 2688	Ch 2689	Ch 2690	Ch 2691	Ch 2692	Ch 2693	Ch 2694	Ch 2695	Ch 2696	Ch 2697	Ch 2698	Ch 2699	Ch 2700	Ch 2701	Ch 2702	Ch 2703	Ch 2704	Ch 2705	Ch 2706	Ch 2707	Ch 2708	Ch 2709	Ch 2710	Ch 2711	Ch 2712	Ch 2713	Ch 2714	Ch 2715	Ch 2716	Ch 2717	Ch 2718	Ch 2719	Ch 2720	Ch 2721	Ch 2722	Ch 2723	Ch 2724	Ch 2725	Ch 2726	Ch 2727	Ch 2728	Ch 2729	Ch 2730	Ch 2731	Ch 2732	Ch 2733	Ch 2734	Ch 2735	Ch 2736	Ch 2737	Ch 2738	Ch 2739	Ch 2740	Ch 2741	Ch 2742	Ch 2743	Ch 2744	Ch 2745	Ch 2746	Ch 2747	Ch 2748	Ch 2749	Ch 2750	Ch 2751	Ch 2752	Ch 2753	Ch 2754	Ch 2755	Ch 2756	Ch 2757	Ch 2758	Ch 2759	Ch 2760	Ch 2761	Ch 2762	Ch 2763	Ch 2764	Ch 2765	Ch 2766	Ch 2767	Ch 2768	Ch 2769	Ch 2770	Ch 2771	Ch 2772	Ch 2773	Ch 2774	Ch 2775	Ch 2776	Ch 2777	Ch 2778	Ch 2779	Ch 2780	Ch 2781	Ch 2782	Ch 2783	Ch 2784	Ch 2785	Ch 2786	Ch 2787	Ch 2788	Ch 2789	Ch 2790	Ch 2791	Ch 2792	Ch 2793	Ch 2794	Ch 2795	Ch 2796	Ch 2797	Ch 2798	Ch 2799	Ch 2800	Ch 2801	Ch 2802	Ch 2803	Ch 2804	Ch 2805	Ch 2806	Ch 2807	Ch 2808	Ch 2809	Ch 2810	Ch 2811	Ch 2812	Ch 2813	Ch 2814	Ch 2815	Ch 2816	Ch 2817	Ch 2818	Ch 2819	Ch 2820	Ch 2821	Ch 2822	Ch 2823	Ch 2824	Ch 2825	Ch 2826	Ch 2827	Ch 2828	Ch 2829	Ch 2830	Ch 2831	Ch 2832	Ch 2833	Ch 2834	Ch 2835	Ch 2836	Ch 2837	Ch 2838	Ch 2839	Ch 2840	Ch 2841	Ch 2842	Ch 2843	Ch 2844	Ch 2845	Ch 2846	Ch 2847	Ch 2848	Ch 2849	Ch 2850	Ch 2851	Ch 2852	Ch 2853	Ch 2854	Ch 2855	Ch 2856	Ch 2857	Ch 2858	Ch 2859	Ch 2860	Ch 2861	Ch 2862	Ch 2863	Ch 2864	Ch 2865	Ch 2866	Ch 2867	Ch 2868	Ch 2869	Ch 2870	Ch 2871	Ch 2872	Ch 2873	Ch 2874	Ch 2875	Ch 2876	Ch 2877	Ch 2878	Ch 2879	Ch 2880	Ch 2881	Ch 2882	Ch 2883	Ch 2884	Ch 2885	Ch 2886	Ch 2887	Ch 2888	Ch 2889	Ch 2890	Ch 2891	Ch 2892	Ch 2893	Ch 2894	Ch 2895	Ch 2896	Ch 2897	Ch 2898	Ch 2899	Ch 2900	Ch 2901	Ch 2902	Ch 2903	Ch 2904	Ch 2905	Ch 2906	Ch 2907	Ch 2908	Ch 2909	Ch 2910	Ch 2911	Ch 2912	Ch 2913	Ch 2914	Ch 2915	Ch 2916	Ch 2917	Ch 2918	Ch 2919	Ch 2920	Ch 2921	Ch 2922	Ch 2923	Ch 2924	Ch 2925	Ch 2926	Ch 2927	Ch 2928	Ch 2929	Ch 2930	Ch 2931	Ch 2932	Ch 2933	Ch 2934	Ch 2935	Ch 2936	Ch 2937	Ch 2938	Ch 2939	Ch 2940	Ch 2941	Ch 2942	Ch 2943	Ch 2944	Ch 2945	Ch 2946	Ch 2947	Ch 2948	Ch 2949	Ch 2950	Ch
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MICROCYSTIS INCERTA

Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - 10-5.3 o/oo salt, 18.9-20°C

	Lem 1903	KGM 1908	Sm1 1920	Ge1 1932	H-P 1938	Nee 1948	KOI 1950	Tar 1952	Nee 1954	Sku 1956	Beh 1956	Pre 1962	Rou 1965	PFM 1968	OL 1970	Tgt 1971	OgP 1972	Hor 1973	PGM 1973	Der 1974	CONSENSUS
pH	Acidobiontic																				
	Acidophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Alkaliphilous																				
	Alkalibiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
SAPROBIA	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																				
	Mesosaprobic																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligosaprobic		X																		
	Saprophilic																				
	Saproxenous																				
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Polytrophic																				
NUTRIENT	Eutrophic																				
	Mesotrophic																				
	Oligotrophic																				
	Dystrophic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Eutrohalobous or Polyhalobous																				
HALOBION	Mesohalobous																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligohalobous																				
	Halophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Halophobous																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Limnobiobiontic																				
CURATOR	Limnophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Rheophilous																				
	Rheobiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Benthic																				
GENERAL HABITAT	Lentic																				
	Lakes & Ponds																				
	Bogs or Swamps																				
	Crenophilous (general)																				
	Lotic																				
	Crenophilous (thermal)																				
	Rivers & Streams																				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																				
	Estuarine																				
	Littoral (Littoral)																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Marine																				
	Oceanic																				
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																				
	Euplanktonic																				
	Tychoplanktonic																				
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																				
	Epipellic																				
	Epilithic																				
TEMPERATURE	Epiphytic																				
	Other Periphytic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Winter																				
	Spring																				
	Summer																				
	Fall																				
	Euthermal																				
	Mesothermal																				
	Oligothermal																				
	Stenothermal																				
	Metothermal																				
	Eurythermal																				
	Unknown or other																				

LAKES & PONDS

PLANKTONIC
(TYCHOPLANKTONIC)

SUMMER, WINTER

MICROCYSTIS VIRIDIS

[illegible]

MICROCYSTIS WESENBERGII

[illegible]

NODULARIA SPUMIGENA

proshkina-Lavrenko e Makarova 1968 - 15-26°C, 1.4-12.5 o/oo salt

NOSTOC CARNEUM

	SGG 1903	Til 1910	B-P 1923	Gei 1932	H-P 1938	Lie 1951	Mee 1954	Pie 1963	Lie 1962	Bou 1966	Per 1967	
												CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic											
	Acidophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Alkaliphilous											
	Alkalibiontic											
	Unknown or other											
SAPROBIAN	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic											
	Mesosaprobic											
	alpha range (strong)											
	beta range (weak)											
	Oligosaprobic					X			X			
	Saprophilic											
	Saproxenous											
	Kacharobic or Saprophobic											
	Unknown or other											
NUTRIENT	Polytrophic											
	Eutrophic											
	Mesotrophic											
	Oligotrophic											
	Dystrophic											
	Unknown or other											
HALOBION	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous											
	Mesohalobous											
	alpha range (strong)											
	beta range (weak)											
	Oligohalobous											
	Halophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Halophobous											
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline											
Unknown or other												
CURIOBENT	Lianobiontic											
	Lianophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Rheophilous											
	Rheobiontic											
	Unknown or other											
GENERAL HABITAT	Benthic											
	Lentic											
	Lakes & Ponds											
	Bogs or Swamps											
	Crenophilous (general)											
	Crenophilous (thermal)											
	Lotic											
	Rivers & Streams											
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial											
	Estuarine											
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Littoral (Litoral)											
	Meritic											
	Oceanic											
	Eurytopic or Euryecious											
	Unknown or other											
	Planktonic (Pelagic)											
	Euplanctonic											
	Tychoplanktonic											
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)											
	Epipelagic											
SEASONS	Epilithic											
	Epiphytic											
	Other Periphytic											
	Unknown or other											
	Winter											
	Spring											
TEMPERATURE	Summer											
	Fall											
	Euthermal											
	Mesothermal											
	Oligothermal											
	Stenothermal											
Metathermal												
Eurythermal												
Unknown or other												

NOSTOC CAERULEUM (COERULEUM)

[illegible]

NOSTOC LINCKIA

	S&G	1903	1911	1910	1928	1932	1938	1942	1943	1951	1959	1961	1962	1964	1967	1969	
PH	Acidobiontic																CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous																
	Indifferent																
	Alkaliphilous																
	Alkalibiontic																
SAPROBIA	Unknown or other																β MESOSAPROBIC
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																
	Mesosaprobic																
	alpha range (strong)																
	beta range (weak)																
NUTRIENT	Oligosaprobic																
	Saprophilic																
	Saproxenous																
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																
	Unknown or other																
HALOBION	Polytrophic																
	Eutrophic																
	Mesotrophic																
	Oligotrophic																
	Dystrophic																
LIMNOPHIL	Unknown or other																LIMNOPHILOUS
	Eumalobous or Polymalobous																
	Mesohalobous																
	alpha range (strong)																
	beta range (weak)																
CURSUS	Oligohalobous																TERRESTRIAL
	Halophilous																
	Indifferent																
	Halophobous																
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other																
	Limnophilous																
	Indifferent																
	Rheophilous																
	Rheobiontic																
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other																EPILITHIC
	Benthic																
	Lentic																
	Lentic																
	Lentic																
TEMPERATURE	Crenophilous (general)																SUMMER
	Crenophilous (thermal)																
	Rivers & Streams																
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																
	Estuarine																
SEASONS	Littoral (Littoral)																
	Marine																
	Oceanic																
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																
	Unknown or other																
TEMPERATURE	Planktonic (Pelagic)																
	Euplanktonic																
	Tychoplanktonic																
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																
	Epilithic																
TEMPERATURE	Epiphytic																
	Other Periphytic																
	Unknown or other																
	Winter																
	Spring																
TEMPERATURE	Summer																
	Fall																
	Eutermal																
	Mesothermal																
	Oligothermal																
TEMPERATURE	Stenothermal																
	Metothermal																
	Eurythermal																
	Unknown or other																

Allison *et al.* 1937 - optimum pH 7-8.5
 Hoare *et al.* 1970 - has been grown heterotrophically in dark

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Louis et Peeters 1967 - 17-19°C, pH 5.2-5.6

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NOSTOC SPHAERICA (SPHAERICUM)

Boye-Petersen 1923 - 13-17°C

TEMPERATURE	SEASONS	SPECIFIC HABITAT	GENERAL HABITAT	CURRENT	HALOBION	NUTRIENT	SAPROBIAN	pH	TIME												CONSENSUS							
									Tot	1910	B-P 1923	Gei 1932	B-P 1935	Gei 1942	Dro 1943	Des 1950	Pre 1961	W&K 1963	Gei 1967	M&S 1968	B&C 1968	H&S 1969	Mat 1970	Rob 1970	M&S 1973	Sch 1975		
								Acidobiontic																				EURYSAPROBIC
								Acidophilous																				
								Indifferent																				
								Alkaliphilous																				
								Alkalibiontic																				
								Unknown or other																				
								Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																				
								Mesosaprobic																				
								alpha range (strong)																				
								beta range (weak)																				
								Oligosaprobic																				EURYSAPROBIC
								Saprophilic																				
								Saproxenous																				
								Katharobic or Saprophobic																				
								Unknown or other																				
								Polytrophic																				
								Eutrophic																				
								Mesotrophic																				
								Oligotrophic																				
								Dystrophic																				
								Unknown or other																				EURYSAPROBIC
								Eubalobous or Polyhalobous																				
								Mesohalobous																				
								alpha range (strong)																				
								beta range (weak)																				
								Oligohalobous																				
								Halophilous																				
								Indifferent																				
								Halophobous																				
								Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																				
								Unknown or other																				EURYSAPROBIC
								Limnobiontic																				
								Limnophilous																				
								Indifferent																				
								Rheophilous																				
								Rheobiontic																				
								Unknown or other																				
								Benthic																				
								Lentic	Lakes & Ponds																			
								Lentic	Bogs or Swamps																			
								Lentic	Crenophilous (general)																		AEROPHILOUS TERRESTRIAL	
								Lentic	Crenophilous (thermal)																			
								Lentic	Rivers & Streams																			
								Aerophilous or Terrestrial																				
								Estuarine																				
								Littoral (Litoral)																				
								Meritic																				
								Oceanic																				
								Eurytopic or Euryecious																				
								Unknown or other																				
								Planktonic (Pelagic)																			EPILITHIC	
								Euplanktonic																				
								Tychoplanktonic																				
								Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																				
								Epipelic																				
								Epilithic																				
								Epiphytic																				
								Other Periphytic																				
								Unknown or other																				
								Winter																			SUMMER, SPRING	
								Spring																				
								Summer																				
								Fall																				
								Euthermal																				
								Mesothermal																				
								Oligothermal																				
								Stenothermal																				
								Metothermal																				
								Eurythermal																				
								Unknown or other																			SUMMER, SPRING	

NOSTOC ZETTERSTEDTII

[illegible]

ONCOBYRSA CESATIANA (CESATII)

Backhaus 1968 - moderately strong periodicity

OSCILLATORIA AGARDHII

Conrad et Kufferath 1954 - no conspicuous seasonal periodicity
Bennett 1969 - may have value as an indicator of acid mine waters

	1903	1908	1930	1932	1935	1945	1952	1954	1956	1959	1961	1962	1967	1969	1971	1974	1974	
	1em	1em	1em	1em	1em	1em	1em	1em	1em	1em	1em	1em	1em	1em	1em	1em	1em	CONSENSUS
Acidobiontic																		
Acidophilous																		
Indifferent																		
Alkaliphilous																		
Alkalibiontic																		
Unknown or other																		
Polyseprobic or Saprobiontic																		
Mesosaprobic																		
alpha range (strong)																		
beta range (weak)																		
Oligosaprobic																		
Saprophilic																		
Saprosenous																		
Katharobiontic or Saprophilous																		
Unknown or other																		
Polytrophic																		
Eutrophic																		
Mesotrophic																		
Oligotrophic																		
Dystrophic																		
Unknown or other																		
Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																		
Mesahalobous																		
alpha range (strong)																		
beta range (weak)																		
Oligohalobous																		
Halophilous																		
Indifferent																		
Halophobous																		
Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																		
Unknown or other																		
Limnobiontic																		
Limnophilous																		
Indifferent																		
Rheophilous																		
Rheobiontic																		
Unknown or other																		
Benthic																		
Lentic																		
Lakes & Ponds																		
Bogs or Swamps																		
Crenophilous (general)																		
Lotic																		
Crenophilous (thermal)																		
Rivers & Streams																		
Aerophilous or Terrestrial																		
Estuarine																		
Littoral (Littoral)																		
Marine																		
Oceanic																		
Eurytopic or Euryecious																		
Unknown or other																		
Planctonic (Pelagic)																		
Euplanctonic																		
Tychoplanktonic																		
Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																		
Epilithic																		
Epilithic																		
Epiphytic																		
Other Periphytic																		
Unknown or other																		
Winter																		
Spring																		
Summer																		
Fall																		
Eurythermal																		
Mesothermal																		
Oligothermal																		
Stenothermal																		
Metathermal																		
Eurythermal																		
Unknown or other																		

CONSENSUS

8 MESOSAPROBIC,
OLIGOSAPROBIC

† EUTROPHIC

OLIGOHALOBOUS

LIMNOPHILOUS

LAKES & PONDS

PLANKTONIC

SPRING, SUMMER

OSCILLATORIA AMOENA

[illegible]

OSCILLATORIA AMPHIBIA

Budde 1932 - Salzgerben und Salinen, 60 o/oo salt.
 Mann et Schlichting 1967 - 56.7-41.1 °C.
 Schwabe 1970 - 36-44 °C.

	TII 1910	FRI 1914	B-P 1923	BRU 1930	GEI 1932	FIC 1942	FIC 1950	SKU 1956	DES 1959	TAM 1959	ANA 1961	HIR 1961	PRE 1962	S&P 1963	TAM 1964	FIE 1964	FIE 1965a	ERG 1970	MAT 1970	SCH 1970	
pH	Acidobiontic																				CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Alkaliphilous																				
	Alkalibiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
SAPROBIAL	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																				SAPROPHILIC
	Mesosaprobic			X																	
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligosaprobic																				
	Saprophilic															X	X	X		X	
	Saproxenous																				
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Polytrophic																				
MESOTROPHIC	Eutrophic																				EURYHALOUBOUS
	Mesotrophic																				
	Oligotrophic																				
	Dystrophic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Eubalobous or Polyhalobous																				
HALOBION	Mesohalobous																				EURYHALOUBOUS
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligohalobous																				
	Halophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Halophobous																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline									X											
CURRUP	Unknown or other																				INDIFFERENT
	Limniontic																				
	Limnophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Rheophilous																				
	Rheobiontic																				
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other																				EURYECIOUS
	Benthic	X	X																		
	Lentic																				
	Lakes & Ponds																				
	Bogs or Swamps																				
	Crenophilous (general)																				
	Crenophilous (thermal)																				
	Rivers & Streams																				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial	X	X	X	X	X															
	Estuarine																				
	Littoral (Littoral)																				
	Maritic																				
	Oceanic																				
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other																				PERIPHYTEIC
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																				
	Euplanctonic																				
	Tychoplanktonic																				
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																				
	Epilithic																				
	Epiphytic																				
	Other Periphytic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Winter																				
TEMPERATURE	Spring																				EURYTHERMAL
	Summer																				
	Fall																				
	Eurythermal																				
	Mesothermal																				
	Oligothermal																				
TEMPERATURE	Stenothermal																				EURYTHERMAL
	Metothermal																				
	Eurythermal																				
	Unknown or other																				

OSCILLATORIA AMPHIGRANULATA

Conrad et Kufferath 1954 - December maximum

Castenholz 1976 - wide tolerance for various concentrations of sulphur; upper limits 56°C

[illegible]

OSCILLATORIA ANGUINA

[illegible]

OSCILLATORIA ANGUSTA

[illegible]

OSCILLATORIA BORNETII

		Feb 1932	U-P 1938	SKB 1956	RGR 1959	PRE 1962	LOZ 1967	Bas 1974		CONSENSUS
pH	Acidobiontic									
	Acidophilous									
	Indifferent									
	Alkaliphilous									ACIDOPHILOUS
	Alkalibiontic									
SAPROBIAL	Unknown or other									
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic									
	Mesosaprobic									
	alpha range (strong)									
	beta range (weak)									
	Oligosaprobic									
	Saprophilic									
NUTRIENT	Saprosensous									
	Katharobic or Saprophobic									
	Unknown or other									
	Polytrophic									
	Eutrophic									
HALOBION	Mesotrophic			X	X					EUTROPHIC, MESOTROPHIC
	Oligotrophic									
	Dystrophic									
	Unknown or other									
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous									
HALOBION	Mesohalobous									
	alpha range (strong)									
	beta range (weak)									
	Oligohalobous									
	Halophilous									
	Indifferent									
	Halophobous									
CURRENT	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline									
	Unknown or other									
	Lianobiontic									
	Lianophilous									
	Indifferent									
GRAIN & HABITAT	Rheophilous									
	Rheobiontic									
	Unknown or other									
	Benthic									
	Lentic									
LAKES & PONDS	Lakes & Ponds	X	X	X						
	Bogs or Swamps									
	Crenophilous (general)									
	Lotic									
	Crenophilous (thermal)									
	Rivers & Streams									
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial									
TEMPERATURE	Estuarine									
	Littoral (Litoral)									
	Veritic									
	Oceanic									
	Eurytopic or Euryecious									
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other									
	Planktonic (Pelagic)				X					
	Euplanktonic									
	Tychoplanktonic			X	X					
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)									
SEASONS	Epipelagic									
	Epilithic									
	Epiphytic									
	Other Periphytic			X						
	Unknown or other									

[illegible]

Proshkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - 12-1.4 o/oo salt.
Venkateswarlu 1970 - favored by high temperature and high organic matter; inverse relationship with nitrates.

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OSCILLATORIA CHLORINA

Liebmann 1962 - insensitive to high H_2S concentration.
Palmer 1970 - ranked as third most pollution tolerant *Oscillatoria* species.

	Cla 1908	K&M 1908	Fre 1930	Kot 1935	Gei 1942	Fie 1950	Kot 1950	C&K 1954	Neq 1955	S-H 1956	Sta 1956	Fot 1959	Des 1959	Lie 1962	Fie 1964	Fie 1965a	Sta 1966	Bac 1968	Fie 1971	S&E 1972	CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic																				
	Acidophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Alkaliphilous																				
	Alkalibiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
SAPROBIAN	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																				
	Mesosaprobic																				
	alpha range (strong)	X		X																	
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligosaprobic																				
	Saprophilic																				
	Saproxenous																				
NUTRIENT	Katharobic or Saprophobic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Polytrophic																				
	Eutrophic																				
	Mesotrophic																				
	Oligotrophic																				
HALOBION	Dystrophic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																				
	Mesohalobous																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligohalobous																				
CURRENT	Halophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Halophobous																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																				
	Unknown or other																				
GENERAL HABITAT	Limnobiocenic																				
	Limnophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Rheophilous																				
	Rheobiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Benthic																				
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds																				
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps																				
	Lentic Crenophilous (general)																				
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)																				
	Lentic Rivers & Streams																				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																				
SEASONS	Estuarine																				
	Littoral (Litoral)																				
	Merittic																				
	Oceanic																				
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																				
	Unknown or other																				
TEMPERATURE	Planktonic (Pelagic)																				
	Euplanktonic																				
	Tychoplanktonic																				
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																				
	Epilithic																				
	Epiphytic																				
	Other Periphytic																				
FALL, ALL TIMES OF YEAR	Unknown or other																				
	Winter																				
	Spring																				
	Summer																				
	Fall																				
	Euthermal																				
	Mesothermal																				
TEMPERATURE	Oligothermal																				
	Stenothermal																				
	Metathermal																				
	Eurythermal																				
	Unknown or other																				

OSCILLATORIA CURVICEPS

		Lem 1907	Fil 1910	E-P 1923	Gei 1932	Con 1942	Fle 1950	Que 1955	Des 1959	Pre 1962	Fle 1964	Fle 1965a	Sae 1971	WGS 1973		
PH	Acidobiontic															CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous															
	Indifferent															
	Alkaliphilous															
	Alkalibiontic															
	Unknown or other															
SAPROBIAN	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic															SAPROPHILIC
	Mesosaprobic															
	alpha range (strong)						X									
	beta range (weak)															
	Oligosaprobic															
	Saprophilic									X	X					
	Saproxenous															
	Katharobic or Saprophobic															
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other															OLIGOSAPROBIC (+)
	Polytrophic															
	Eutrophic															
	Mesotrophic															
	Oligotrophic															
	Dystrophic															
HALOBION	Unknown or other															INDIFFERENT
	Euphalobous or Polyhalobous															
	Mesohalobous															
	alpha range (strong)															
	beta range (weak)															
	Oligohalobous															
	Halophilous															
	Indifferent															
CURRENT	Halophobous															LAKES & PONDS
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline															
	Unknown or other															
	Limnobiobiontic															
	Limnophilous															
	Indifferent															
GENERAL HABITAT	Rheophilous															PLANKTONIC (TYCHOPLANKTONIC)
	Rheobiontic															
	Unknown or other															
	Benthic															
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds															
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps															
	Lentic Crenophilous (general)															
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)															
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Lentic Rivers & Streams															TEMPERATURE
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial															
	Estuarine															
	Littoral (Littoral)															
	Meritic															
	Oceanic															
	Eurytopic or Euryecious															
	Unknown or other															
SEASONS	Planktonic (Pelagic)															WINTER
	Euplanktonic															
	Tychoplanktonic															
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)															
	Epilithic															
	Epiphytic															
	Other Periphytic															
	Unknown or other															
TEMPERATURE	Winter															SPRING
	Spring															
	Summer															
	Fall															
	Eutermal															
	Mesothermal															
	Oligothermal															
	Stenothermal															
TEMPERATURE	Metothermal															SUMMER
	Eurythermal															
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other															FALL

Palmer 1970 - ranked as seventh most pollution tolerant *Ocellularia* species.

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Louis et Olbrechts 1965 - 0-23°C, pH 4.8-5.2
Mann and Schlichting 1967 - 56.7°C thermal limit

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OSCILLATORIA GUTTULATA

Palmer 1970 - ranked eleventh most pollution tolerant of *Oscillatoria* species

		Jan 1932	Feb 1932	Mar 1932	Apr 1932	May 1932	Jun 1932	Jul 1932	Aug 1932	Sep 1932	Oct 1932	Nov 1932	Dec 1932	Jan 1933	Feb 1933	Mar 1933	Apr 1933	May 1933	Jun 1933	Jul 1933	Aug 1933	Sep 1933	Oct 1933	Nov 1933	Dec 1933	Jan 1934	Feb 1934	Mar 1934	Apr 1934	May 1934	Jun 1934	Jul 1934	Aug 1934	Sep 1934	Oct 1934	Nov 1934	Dec 1934	Jan 1935	Feb 1935	Mar 1935	Apr 1935	May 1935	Jun 1935	Jul 1935	Aug 1935	Sep 1935	Oct 1935	Nov 1935	Dec 1935	Jan 1936	Feb 1936	Mar 1936	Apr 1936	May 1936	Jun 1936	Jul 1936	Aug 1936	Sep 1936	Oct 1936	Nov 1936	Dec 1936	Jan 1937	Feb 1937	Mar 1937	Apr 1937	May 1937	Jun 1937	Jul 1937	Aug 1937	Sep 1937	Oct 1937	Nov 1937	Dec 1937	Jan 1938	Feb 1938	Mar 1938	Apr 1938	May 1938	Jun 1938	Jul 1938	Aug 1938	Sep 1938	Oct 1938	Nov 1938	Dec 1938	Jan 1939	Feb 1939	Mar 1939	Apr 1939	May 1939	Jun 1939	Jul 1939	Aug 1939	Sep 1939	Oct 1939	Nov 1939	Dec 1939	Jan 1940	Feb 1940	Mar 1940	Apr 1940	May 1940	Jun 1940	Jul 1940	Aug 1940	Sep 1940	Oct 1940	Nov 1940	Dec 1940	Jan 1941	Feb 1941	Mar 1941	Apr 1941	May 1941	Jun 1941	Jul 1941	Aug 1941	Sep 1941	Oct 1941	Nov 1941	Dec 1941	Jan 1942	Feb 1942	Mar 1942	Apr 1942	May 1942	Jun 1942	Jul 1942	Aug 1942	Sep 1942	Oct 1942	Nov 1942	Dec 1942	Jan 1943	Feb 1943	Mar 1943	Apr 1943	May 1943	Jun 1943	Jul 1943	Aug 1943	Sep 1943	Oct 1943	Nov 1943	Dec 1943	Jan 1944	Feb 1944	Mar 1944	Apr 1944	May 1944	Jun 1944	Jul 1944	Aug 1944	Sep 1944	Oct 1944	Nov 1944	Dec 1944	Jan 1945	Feb 1945	Mar 1945	Apr 1945	May 1945	Jun 1945	Jul 1945	Aug 1945	Sep 1945	Oct 1945	Nov 1945	Dec 1945	Jan 1946	Feb 1946	Mar 1946	Apr 1946	May 1946	Jun 1946	Jul 1946	Aug 1946	Sep 1946	Oct 1946	Nov 1946	Dec 1946	Jan 1947	Feb 1947	Mar 1947	Apr 1947	May 1947	Jun 1947	Jul 1947	Aug 1947	Sep 1947	Oct 1947	Nov 1947	Dec 1947	Jan 1948	Feb 1948	Mar 1948	Apr 1948	May 1948	Jun 1948	Jul 1948	Aug 1948	Sep 1948	Oct 1948	Nov 1948	Dec 1948	Jan 1949	Feb 1949	Mar 1949	Apr 1949	May 1949	Jun 1949	Jul 1949	Aug 1949	Sep 1949	Oct 1949	Nov 1949	Dec 1949	Jan 1950	Feb 1950	Mar 1950	Apr 1950	May 1950	Jun 1950	Jul 1950	Aug 1950	Sep 1950	Oct 1950	Nov 1950	Dec 1950	Jan 1951	Feb 1951	Mar 1951	Apr 1951	May 1951	Jun 1951	Jul 1951	Aug 1951	Sep 1951	Oct 1951	Nov 1951	Dec 1951	Jan 1952	Feb 1952	Mar 1952	Apr 1952	May 1952	Jun 1952	Jul 1952	Aug 1952	Sep 1952	Oct 1952	Nov 1952	Dec 1952	Jan 1953	Feb 1953	Mar 1953	Apr 1953	May 1953	Jun 1953	Jul 1953	Aug 1953	Sep 1953	Oct 1953	Nov 1953	Dec 1953	Jan 1954	Feb 1954	Mar 1954	Apr 1954	May 1954	Jun 1954	Jul 1954	Aug 1954	Sep 1954	Oct 1954	Nov 1954	Dec 1954	Jan 1955	Feb 1955	Mar 1955	Apr 1955	May 1955	Jun 1955	Jul 1955	Aug 1955	Sep 1955	Oct 1955	Nov 1955	Dec 1955	Jan 1956	Feb 1956	Mar 1956	Apr 1956	May 1956	Jun 1956	Jul 1956	Aug 1956	Sep 1956	Oct 1956	Nov 1956	Dec 1956	Jan 1957	Feb 1957	Mar 1957	Apr 1957	May 1957	Jun 1957	Jul 1957	Aug 1957	Sep 1957	Oct 1957	Nov 1957	Dec 1957	Jan 1958	Feb 1958	Mar 1958	Apr 1958	May 1958	Jun 1958	Jul 1958	Aug 1958	Sep 1958	Oct 1958	Nov 1958	Dec 1958	Jan 1959	Feb 1959	Mar 1959	Apr 1959	May 1959	Jun 1959	Jul 1959	Aug 1959	Sep 1959	Oct 1959	Nov 1959	Dec 1959	Jan 1960	Feb 1960	Mar 1960	Apr 1960																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		CONSENSUS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

OSCILLATORIA LACUSTRIS

Mabille 1956 - environments deprived of O₂

OSCILLATORIA LAUTERBORNII

Liebmann 1962 - facultative anaerobic
Palmer 1970 - ranked ninth most pollution tolerant *Oscillatoria* species.

		1932	1950	1951	1955	1959	1961	1962	1964	1970		
		Gei	Fie	Lie	Mez	For	Pal	C&R	Lie	Fie	Mat	
												CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic											
	Acidophilous											
PH	Indifferent											
	Alkaliphilous											
PH	Alkalibiontic											
	Unknown or other											
SAPROBIA	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic		X	X	X	X		X	X			
	Mesosaprobic											
SAPROBIA	alpha range (strong)		X									
	beta range (weak)											
SAPROBIA	Oligosaprobic											
	Saprophilic											
SAPROBIA	Saproxenous											
	Katharobic or Saprophobic											
SAPROBIA	Unknown or other											
	Polytrophic											
EUTROPHIC	Eutrophic											
	Mesotrophic											
EUTROPHIC	Oligotrophic											
	Dystrophic											
EUTROPHIC	Unknown or other											
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous											
HALOBION	Mesohalobous											
	alpha range (strong)											
HALOBION	beta range (weak)											
	Oligohalobous											
HALOBION	Halophilous											
	Indifferent											
HALOBION	Halophobous											
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline											
HALOBION	Unknown or other											
	Lianobiontic											
LIANOBIOTIC	Lianophilous											
	Indifferent											
LIANOBIOTIC	Rheophilous											
	Rheobiontic											
LIANOBIOTIC	Unknown or other											
	Benthic							X	C			
BENTHIC	Lentic Lakes & Ponds											
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps											
BENTHIC	Crenophilous (general)											
	Lotic Crenophilous (thermal)											
BENTHIC	Rivers & Streams						X					
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial											
BENTHIC	Estuarine											
	Littoral (Litoral)											
BENTHIC	Meritic											
	Oceanic											
BENTHIC	Eurytopic or Euryecious											
	Unknown or other											
BENTHIC	Planktonic (Pelagic)		X				X					
	Euplanktonic											
BENTHIC	Tychoplanktonic											
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)											
BENTHIC	Epipellic											
	Epilithic											
BENTHIC	Epiphytic											
	Other Periphytic											
BENTHIC	Unknown or other											
	Winter						X					
WINTER	Spring						X					
	Summer						X					
WINTER	Fall											
	Euthermal											
WINTER	Mesothermal											
	Oligothermal											
WINTER	Stenothermal											
	Metothermal											
WINTER	Eurythermal											
	Unknown or other											

OSCILLATORIA LIMNETICA

	Lem 1903	Pro 1928	Gea 1932	H-P 1938	Nyr 1945	JRT 1952	McC 1954	Des 1959	R&B 1959	Tam 1959	Gla 1962a	Pre 1962	Wat 1965	Ebe 1967	B&K 1968	Kei 1973b	Tho 1974	Ser 1974	N&H 1974	Ter 1974	CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic																				
	Acidophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Alkaliphilous																				
	Alkalibiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
SAPROBIAL	Poly saprobic or Saprobiontic																				
	Mesosaprobic																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligosaprobic																				
	Saprophilic																				
	Saproxenous																				
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																				
NITRIFYING	Unknown or other																				
	Polytrophic																				
	Eutrophic																				
	Mesotrophic																				
	Oligotrophic																				
	Dystrophic																				
HALOBION	Unknown or other																				
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																				
	Mesohalobous																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligohalobous																				
	Halophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
CURBENT	Halophobous																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Limniontic																				
	Limnophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
GENERAL HABITAT	Rheophilous																				
	Rheobiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Benthic																				
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds																				
	Lotic Crenophilous (general)																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Epilithic																				
	Epiphytic																				
	Other Periphytic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																				
	Euplanktonic																				
SEASONS	Tychoplanktonic																				
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																				
	Epilithic																				
	Epilithic																				
	Epiphytic																				
	Other Periphytic																				
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other																				
	Winter																				
	Spring																				
	Summer																				
	Fall																				
	Euthermal																				
TEMPERATURE	Mesothermal																				
	Oligothermal																				
	Stenothermal																				
	Metothermal																				
	Eurythermal																				
	Unknown or other																				

OSCILLATORIA LIMOSA (First of 2 profile sheets)

Liebetanz 1926 - maximum salt resistance 1 o/o NaCl.

[illegible]

OSCILLATORIA LIMOSA (Last of 2 profile sheets)

Louis et Peeters 1967 - 0-19°C, pH 5.1-7.4 (16-19°C, pH 6.9-7.4 range of elevated frequency)
 Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - 1.3-12.5 o/oo salt, 22-26°C
 Palmer 1970 - ranked by 29 authors as the most pollution tolerant of all *Oscillatoria* species

	Hor 1959	Des 1959	SFS 1960	ZGM 1961	Pre 1962	Tam 1964	Rou 1964	Fie 1964	Fie 1965a	Fie 1965b	Sia 1966	LGP 1967	Bac 1967	Pet 1967a	Lea 1967	Bac 1968	Fie 1971	Buc 1971	WGS 1973	Bas 1974	CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic																				
	Acidophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Alkaliphilous																				
	Alkalibiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
SAPROBION	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																				
	Mesosaprobic																				
	alpha range (strong)	X	X	X	X																
	beta range (weak)	X	X	X	X																
	Oligosaprobic			X	X																
	Saprophilic			X	X																
NUTRIENT	Saproxenous							X	X							X	X	X			
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Polytrophic																				
	Eutrophic																X	X			
	Mesotrophic																				
HALOBION	Oligotrophic																				
	Dystrophic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																				
	Mesohalobous																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
CURRANT	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligohalobous																				
	Halophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Halophobous																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																				
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other																				
	Limnophilous																				
	Limnophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Rheophilous																				
	Rheobiontic																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other																				
	Benthic																				
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds		X																		
	Bogs or Swamps																				
	Crenophilous (general)																				
	Lotic Crenophilous (thermal)																				
TEMPERATURE	Rivers & Streams						X														
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																				
	Estuarine																				
	Littoral (Litoral)																				
	Heretic																				
	Oceanic																				
SEASONS	Eurytopic or Euryecious											X									
	Unknown or other																				
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																				
	Euplanktonic																				
	Tychoplanktonic																				
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																				
ALL TIMES OF YEAR	Epipellic																				
	Epilithic																				
	Epiphytic																				
	Other Periphytic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Winter																				
MESOTHERMAL, OLIGOTHERMAL, EURYTHERMAL	Spring																				
	Summer																				
	Fall																				
	Euthermal																				
	Mesothermal																				
	Oligothermal																				
MESOTHERMAL, OLIGOTHERMAL, EURYTHERMAL	Stenothermal																				
	Metathermal																				
	Eurythermal																				
	Unknown or other																				

OSCILLATORIA MINIMA

[illegible]

OSCILLATORIA NEGLECTA

[illegible]

Backhaus 1968 - strong, characteristic periodicity

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OSCILLATORIA PLANCTONICA

Singh 1960 - favored by low organic content; correlation with high nitrate, phosphate, O_2 , and CO_2 content & high temperature.

		Jan 1932	Feb 1932	Mar 1932	Apr 1932	May 1932	Jun 1932	Jul 1932	Aug 1932	Sep 1932	Oct 1932	Nov 1932	Dec 1932	Jan 1933	Feb 1933	Mar 1933	Apr 1933	May 1933	Jun 1933	Jul 1933	Aug 1933	Sep 1933	Oct 1933	Nov 1933	Dec 1933	Jan 1934	Feb 1934	Mar 1934	Apr 1934	May 1934	Jun 1934	Jul 1934	Aug 1934	Sep 1934	Oct 1934	Nov 1934	Dec 1934	Jan 1935	Feb 1935	Mar 1935	Apr 1935	May 1935	Jun 1935	Jul 1935	Aug 1935	Sep 1935	Oct 1935	Nov 1935	Dec 1935	Jan 1936	Feb 1936	Mar 1936	Apr 1936	May 1936	Jun 1936	Jul 1936	Aug 1936	Sep 1936	Oct 1936	Nov 1936	Dec 1936	Jan 1937	Feb 1937	Mar 1937	Apr 1937	May 1937	Jun 1937	Jul 1937	Aug 1937	Sep 1937	Oct 1937	Nov 1937	Dec 1937	Jan 1938	Feb 1938	Mar 1938	Apr 1938	May 1938	Jun 1938	Jul 1938	Aug 1938	Sep 1938	Oct 1938	Nov 1938	Dec 1938	Jan 1939	Feb 1939	Mar 1939	Apr 1939	May 1939	Jun 1939	Jul 1939	Aug 1939	Sep 1939	Oct 1939	Nov 1939	Dec 1939	Jan 1940	Feb 1940	Mar 1940	Apr 1940	May 1940	Jun 1940	Jul 1940	Aug 1940	Sep 1940	Oct 1940	Nov 1940	Dec 1940	Jan 1941	Feb 1941	Mar 1941	Apr 1941	May 1941	Jun 1941	Jul 1941	Aug 1941	Sep 1941	Oct 1941	Nov 1941	Dec 1941	Jan 1942	Feb 1942	Mar 1942	Apr 1942	May 1942	Jun 1942	Jul 1942	Aug 1942	Sep 1942	Oct 1942	Nov 1942	Dec 1942	Jan 1943	Feb 1943	Mar 1943	Apr 1943	May 1943	Jun 1943	Jul 1943	Aug 1943	Sep 1943	Oct 1943	Nov 1943	Dec 1943	Jan 1944	Feb 1944	Mar 1944	Apr 1944	May 1944	Jun 1944	Jul 1944	Aug 1944	Sep 1944	Oct 1944	Nov 1944	Dec 1944	Jan 1945	Feb 1945	Mar 1945	Apr 1945	May 1945	Jun 1945	Jul 1945	Aug 1945	Sep 1945	Oct 1945	Nov 1945	Dec 1945	Jan 1946	Feb 1946	Mar 1946	Apr 1946	May 1946	Jun 1946	Jul 1946	Aug 1946	Sep 1946	Oct 1946	Nov 1946	Dec 1946	Jan 1947	Feb 1947	Mar 1947	Apr 1947	May 1947	Jun 1947	Jul 1947	Aug 1947	Sep 1947	Oct 1947	Nov 1947	Dec 1947	Jan 1948	Feb 1948	Mar 1948	Apr 1948	May 1948	Jun 1948	Jul 1948	Aug 1948	Sep 1948	Oct 1948	Nov 1948	Dec 1948	Jan 1949	Feb 1949	Mar 1949	Apr 1949	May 1949	Jun 1949	Jul 1949	Aug 1949	Sep 1949	Oct 1949	Nov 1949	Dec 1949	Jan 1950	Feb 1950	Mar 1950	Apr 1950	May 1950	Jun 1950	Jul 1950	Aug 1950	Sep 1950	Oct 1950	Nov 1950	Dec 1950	Jan 1951	Feb 1951	Mar 1951	Apr 1951	May 1951	Jun 1951	Jul 1951	Aug 1951	Sep 1951	Oct 1951	Nov 1951	Dec 1951	Jan 1952	Feb 1952	Mar 1952	Apr 1952	May 1952	Jun 1952	Jul 1952	Aug 1952	Sep 1952	Oct 1952	Nov 1952	Dec 1952	Jan 1953	Feb 1953	Mar 1953	Apr 1953	May 1953	Jun 1953	Jul 1953	Aug 1953	Sep 1953	Oct 1953	Nov 1953	Dec 1953	Jan 1954	Feb 1954	Mar 1954	Apr 1954	May 1954	Jun 1954	Jul 1954	Aug 1954	Sep 1954	Oct 1954	Nov 1954	Dec 1954	Jan 1955	Feb 1955	Mar 1955	Apr 1955	May 1955	Jun 1955	Jul 1955	Aug 1955	Sep 1955	Oct 1955	Nov 1955	Dec 1955	Jan 1956	Feb 1956	Mar 1956	Apr 1956	May 1956	Jun 1956	Jul 1956	Aug 1956	Sep 1956	Oct 1956	Nov 1956	Dec 1956	Jan 1957	Feb 1957	Mar 1957	Apr 1957	May 1957	Jun 1957	Jul 1957	Aug 1957	Sep 1957	Oct 1957	Nov 1957	Dec 1957	Jan 1958	Feb 1958	Mar 1958	Apr 1958	May 1958	Jun 1958	Jul 1958	Aug 1958	Sep 1958	Oct 1958	Nov 1958	Dec 1958	Jan 1959	Feb 1959	Mar 1959	Apr 1959	May 1959	Jun 1959	Jul 1959	Aug 1959	Sep 1959	Oct 1959	Nov 1959	Dec 1959	Jan 1960	Feb 1960	Mar 1960	Apr 1960	May 1960	Jun 1960	Jul 1960	Aug 1960	Sep 1960	Oct 1960	Nov 1960	Dec 1960	Jan 1961	Feb 1961	Mar 1961	Apr 1961	May 1961	Jun 1961	Jul 1961	Aug 1961	Sep 1961	Oct 1961	Nov 1961	Dec 1961	Jan 1962	Feb 1962	Mar 1962	Apr 1962	May 1962	Jun 1962	Jul 1962	Aug 1962	Sep 1962	Oct 1962	Nov 1962	Dec 1962	Jan 1963	Feb 1963	Mar 1963	Apr 1963	May 1963	Jun 1963	Jul 1963	Aug 1963	Sep 1963	Oct 1963	Nov 1963	Dec 1963	Jan 1964	Feb 1964	Mar 1964	Apr 1964	May 1964	Jun 1964	Jul 1964	Aug 1964	Sep 1964	Oct 1964	Nov 1964	Dec 1964	Jan 1965	Feb 1965	Mar 1965	Apr 1965	May 1965	Jun 1965	Jul 1965	Aug 1965	Sep 1965	Oct 1965	Nov 1965	Dec 1965	Jan 1966	Feb 1966	Mar 1966	Apr 1966	May 1966	Jun 1966	Jul 1966	Aug 1966	Sep 1966	Oct 1966	Nov 1966	Dec 1966	Jan 1967	Feb 1967	Mar 1967	Apr 1967	May 1967	Jun 1967	Jul 1967	Aug 1967	Sep 1967	Oct 1967	Nov 1967	Dec 1967	Jan 1968	Feb 1968	Mar 1968	Apr 1968	May 1968	Jun 1968	Jul 1968	Aug 1968	Sep 1968	Oct 1968	Nov 1968	Dec 1968	Jan 1969	Feb 1969	Mar 1969	Apr 1969	May 1969	Jun 1969	Jul 1969	Aug 1969	Sep 1969	Oct 1969	Nov 1969	Dec 1969	Jan 1970	Feb 1970	Mar 1970	Apr 1970	May 1970	Jun 1970	Jul 1970	Aug 1970	Sep 1970	Oct 1970	Nov 1970	Dec 1970	Jan 1971	Feb 1971	Mar 1971	Apr 1971	May 1971	Jun 1971	Jul 1971	Aug 1971	Sep 1971	Oct 1971	Nov 1971	Dec 1971	Jan 1972	Feb 1972	Mar 1972	Apr 1972	May 1972	Jun 1972	Jul 1972	Aug 1972	Sep 1972	Oct 1972	Nov 1972	Dec 1972	Jan 1973	Feb 1973	Mar 1973	Apr 1973	May 1973	Jun 1973	Jul 1973	Aug 1973	Sep 1973	Oct 1973	Nov 1973	Dec 1973	Jan 1974	Feb 1974	Mar 1974	Apr 1974	May 1974	Jun 1974	Jul 1974	Aug 1974	Sep 1974	Oct 1974	Nov 1974	Dec 1974	Jan 1975	Feb 1975	Mar 1975	Apr 1975	May 1975	Jun 1975	Jul 1975	Aug 1975	Sep 1975	Oct 1975	Nov 1975	Dec 1975	Jan 1976	Feb 1976	Mar 1976	Apr 1976	May 1976	Jun 1976	Jul 1976	Aug 1976	Sep 1976	Oct 1976	Nov 1976	Dec 1976	Jan 1977	Feb 1977	Mar 1977	Apr 1977	May 1977	Jun 1977	Jul 1977	Aug 1977	Sep 1977	Oct 1977	Nov 1977	Dec 1977	Jan 1978	Feb 1978	Mar 1978	Apr 1978	May 1978	Jun 1978	Jul 1978	Aug 1978	Sep 1978	Oct 1978	Nov 1978	Dec 1978	Jan 1979	Feb 1979	Mar 1979	Apr 1979	May 1979	Jun 1979	Jul 1979	Aug 1979	Sep 1979	Oct 1979	Nov 1979	Dec 1979	Jan 1980	Feb 1980	Mar 1980	Apr 1980	May 1980	Jun 1980	Jul 1980	Aug 1980	Sep 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1980	Jan 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1981	May 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1981	Sep 1981	Oct 1981	Nov 1981	Dec 1981	Jan 1982	Feb 1982	Mar 1982	Apr 1982	May 1982	Jun 1982	Jul 1982	Aug 1982	Sep 1982	Oct 1982	Nov 1982	Dec 1982	Jan 1983	Feb 1983	Mar 1983	Apr 1983	May 1983	Jun 1983	Jul 1983	Aug 1983	Sep 1983	Oct 1983	Nov 1983	Dec 1983	Jan 1984	Feb 1984	Mar 1984	Apr 1984	May 1984	Jun 1984	Jul 1984	Aug 1984	Sep 1984	Oct 1984	Nov 1984	Dec 1984	Jan 1985	Feb 1985	Mar 1985	Apr 1985	May 1985	Jun 1985	Jul 1985	Aug 1985	Sep 1985	Oct 1985	Nov 1985	Dec 1985	Jan 1986	Feb 1986	Mar 1986	Apr 1986	May 1986	Jun 1986	Jul 1986	Aug 1986	Sep 1986	Oct 1986	Nov 1986	Dec 1986	Jan 1987	Feb 1987	Mar 1987	Apr 1987	May 1987	Jun 1987	Jul 1987	Aug 1987	Sep 1987	Oct 1987	Nov 1987	Dec 1987	Jan 1988	Feb 1988	Mar 1988	Apr 1988	May 1988	Jun 1988	Jul 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1988	Jan 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1989	May 1989	Jun 1989	Jul 1989	Aug 1989	Sep 1989	Oct 1989	Nov 1989	Dec 1989	Jan 1990	Feb 1990	Mar 1990	Apr 1990	May 1990	Jun 1990	Jul 1990	Aug 1990	Sep 1990	Oct 1990	Nov 1990	Dec 1990	Jan 1991	Feb 1991	Mar 1991	Apr 1991	May 1991	Jun 1991	Jul 1991	Aug 1991	Sep 1991	Oct 1991	Nov 1991	Dec 1991	Jan 1992	Feb 1992	Mar 1992	Apr 1992	May 1992	Jun 1992	Jul 1992	Aug 1992	Sep 1992	Oct 1992	Nov 1992	Dec 1992	Jan 1993	Feb 1993	Mar 1993	Apr 1993	May 1993	Jun 1993	Jul 1993	Aug 1993	Sep 1993	Oct 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1993	Jan 1994	Feb 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1994	May 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1994	Sep 1994	Oct 1994	Nov 1994	Dec 1994	Jan 1995	Feb 1995	Mar 1995	Apr 1995	May 1995	Jun 1995	Jul 1995	Aug 1995	Sep 1995	Oct 1995	Nov 1995	Dec 1995	Jan 1996	Feb 1996	Mar 1996	Apr 1996	May 1996	Jun 1996	Jul 1996	Aug 1996	Sep 1996	Oct 1996	Nov 1996	Dec 1996	Jan 1997	Feb 1997	Mar 1997	Apr 1997	May 1997	Jun 1997	Jul 1997	Aug 1997	Sep 1997	Oct 1997	Nov 1997	Dec 1997	Jan 1998	Feb 1998	Mar 1998	Apr 1998	May 1998	Jun 1998	Jul 1998	Aug 1998	Sep 1998	Oct 1998	Nov 1998	Dec 1998	Jan 1999	Feb 1999	Mar 1999	Apr 1999	May 1999	Jun 1999	Jul 1999	Aug 1999	Sep 1999	Oct 1999	Nov 1999	Dec 1999	Jan 2000	Feb 2000	Mar 2000	Apr 2000	May 2000	Jun 2000	Jul 2000	Aug 2000	Sep 2000	Oct 2000	Nov 2000	Dec 2000	Jan 2001	Feb 2001	Mar 2001	Apr 2001	May 2001	Jun 2001	Jul 2001	Aug 2001	Sep 2001	Oct 2001	Nov 2001	Dec 2001	Jan 2002	Feb 2002	Mar 2002	Apr 2002	May 2002	Jun 2002	Jul 2002	Aug 2002	Sep 2002	Oct 2002	Nov 2002	Dec 2002	Jan 2003	Feb 2003	Mar 2003	Apr 2003	May 2003	Jun 2003	Jul 2003	Aug 2003	Sep 2003	Oct 2003	Nov 2003	Dec 2003	Jan 2004	Feb 2004	Mar 2004	Apr 2004	May 2004	Jun 2004	Jul 2004	Aug 2004	Sep 2004	Oct 2004	Nov 2004	Dec 2004	Jan 2005	Feb 2005	Mar 2005	Apr 2005	May 2005	Jun 2005	Jul 2005	Aug 2005	Sep 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	May 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2006	Jan 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Apr 2007	May 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2007	Jan 2008	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2008	Oct 2008	Nov 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2009	Apr 2009	May 2009	Jun 2009	Jul 2009	Aug 2009	Sep 2009	Oct 2009	Nov 2009	Dec 2009	Jan 2010	Feb 2010	Mar 2010	Apr 2010	May 2010	Jun 2010	Jul 2010	Aug 2010	Sep 2010	Oct 2010	Nov 2010	Dec 2010	Jan 2011	Feb 2011	Mar 2011	Apr 2011	May 2011	Jun 2011	Jul 2011	Aug 2011	Sep 2011	Oct 2011	Nov 2011	Dec 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2012	Aug 2012	Sep 2012	Oct 2012	Nov 2012	Dec 2012	Jan 2013	Feb 2013	Mar 2013	Apr 2013	May 2013	Jun 2013	Jul 2013	Aug 2013	Sep 2013	Oct 2013	Nov 2013	Dec 2013	Jan 2014	Feb 2014	Mar 2014	Apr 2014	May 2014	Jun 2014	Jul 2014	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015	Sep 2015	Oct 2015	Nov 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	May 2018	Jun 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2018	Sep 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2018	Dec 2018	Jan 2019	Feb 2019	Mar 2019	Apr 2019	May 2019	Jun 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2019	Sep 2019	Oct 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2019	Jan 2020	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021	Apr 2021	May 2021	Jun 2021	Jul 2021	Aug 2021	Sep 2021	Oct 2021	Nov 2021	Dec 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Apr 2022	May 2022	Jun 2022	Jul 2022	Aug 2022	Sep 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	May 2023	Jun 2023	Jul 2023	Aug 2023	Sep 2023	Oct 2023	Nov 2023	Dec 2023	Jan 2024	Feb 2024	Mar 2024	Apr 2024	May 2024	Jun 2024	Jul 2024	Aug 2024	Sep 2024	Oct 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025	May 2025	Jun 2025	Jul 2025	Aug 2025	Sep 2025</
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OSCILLATORIA PRINCEPS

Singh 1960 - favored by low organic content; correlation with high nitrate and phosphate content & low O₂ and CO₂ content.
Proschkina-Lavrenko et Makarova 1968 - 12-2.5 o/oo salt, 18-26°C
Palmer 1970 - ranks fourth as the most pollution tolerant *Oscillatoria* species.

[illegible]

OSCILLATORIA PSEUDOGEMINATA

[illegible]

OSCILLATORIA PUTRIDA

		K&M 1908	Ge1 1932	KO1 1935	RBC 1949	KO1 1950	Lye 1951	CKE 1954	Mez 1955	Sta 1956	Hor 1959	Lie 1962	Fie 1964	Fie 1965a	Lee 1967	Rac 1968	LAP 1970	
Kolkwitz 1935 - H ₂ S tolerant Palmer 1970 - ranks fifth as the most pollution tolerant <i>Oscillatoria</i> species	pH	Acidobiontic																CONSENSUS
		Acidophilous																
		Indifferent																
		Alkaliphilous																
		Alkalibiontic																
	SAPROBIAN	Unknown or other																
		Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic		X														
		Mesosaprobic																
		alpha range (strong)	X															
		beta range (weak)			#													
		Oligosaprobic																
		Saprophilic																
		Saproxenous																
		Katharobic or Saprophobic																
		Unknown or other																
	NUTRIENT	Polytrophic																
		Eutrophic																
		Mesotrophic																
		Oligotrophic																
		Dystrophic																
	HALOBION	Unknown or other																
		Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																
		Megahalobous																
		alpha range (strong)																
		beta range (weak)																
		Oligohalobous			X													
		Halophilous																
		Indifferent																
		Halophobous																
		Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																
	CURRENT	Unknown or other																
		Limanobiontic																
		Limanophilous																
		Indifferent																
		Rheophilous																
	GENERAL HABITAT	Rheobiontic																
		Unknown or other																
		Benthic																
		Lentic Lakes & Ponds																
		Bogs or Swamps																
		Crenophilous (general)																
		Lotic Crenophilous (thermal)																
		Rivers & Streams																
		Aerophilous or Terrestrial																
		Estuarine																
	SPECIFIC HABITAT	Littoral (Littoral)																
		Meritic																
		Oceanic																
		Eurytopic or Euryecious																
		Unknown or other																
		Planktonic (Pelagic)																
		Euplanktonic																
		Tychoplanktonic																
		Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																
		Epipellic																
	SEASONS	Epilithic																
		Epiphytic																
		Other Periphytic																
		Unknown or other																
		Winter																
TEMPERATURE	WINTER	Spring																
		Summer																
		Fall																
		Euthermal																
		Mesothermal																
		Oligothermal																
		Stenothermal																
		Metothermal																
		Eurythermal																
		Unknown or other																

OSCILLATORIA REDEKEI

Conrad et Kufferath 1954 - pelophile

OSCILLATORIA RUBESCENS

Stadlemann 1971 - associated with very high N:P ratios (22:1)

	K&M	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Sta	1971																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
NUTRIENT	Acidobiontic																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														</

OSCILLATORIA SANCTA

Palmer 1970 - ranks twelfth as most pollution tolerant of *Oscillatoria* species

[illegible]

OSCILLATORIA SIMPLICISSIMA

Biswas 1926 - in salt lakes

[illegible]

OSCILLATORIA SPLENDIDA

Singh 1960 - correlation with high temperature and low O₂ content.
 Whitford and Schumacher 1963 - optimum above 20°C.
 Palmer 1970 - ranked as eight most pollution tolerant of *Oscillatoria* species

GENERAL HABITAT	SPECIFIC HABITAT	SEASONS	TEMPERATURE	CURBENT	VALOBIOS	NUTRIENT	SAPROBIAN	BIOTIC	CONSENSUS
BENTHIC, LAKES & PONDS, CRENOFILLOUS	Benthic	Winter	Eutothermal	X	X	X	X	X	X
PLANKTONIC (TYCHOPLANKTONIC)	Planktonic (Pelagic)	Summer	Mesothermal	X	X	X	X	X	X
EUTROPHIC	Eutrophic	Fall	Oligothermal	X	X	X	X	X	X
MESOSAPROBIC, EURYSAPROBIC	Mesotrophic	Spring	Stenothermal	X	X	X	X	X	X
INDIFFERENT	Indifferent	Summer	Metothermal	X	X	X	X	X	X
CONSENSUS	Consensus	Fall	Eurythermal	X	X	X	X	X	X

OSCILLATORIA SUBTILISSIMA

Anagnostides 1961 - oligothiophil

OSCILLATORIA TENUIS (First of 3 profile sheets)

[illegible]

OSCILLATORIA TENUIS (Second of 3 profile sheets)

Liebmann 1962 - in waters with high O₂ and high organic content.

	Ilue 1952	Mez 1955	Sta 1955	Sta 1956	S-H 1956	Sku 1956	Hof 1959	Des 1959	Fot 1959	SAS 1960	And 1961	ZAM 1961	Cla 1962b	Lie 1962	Pre 1963	Min 1963	Fie 1964	Fie 1965a	Fie 1965b	Tam 1965	CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic																				
	Acidophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Alkaliphilous																				
	Alkalibiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
SAPROBIAN	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic		X	X	X												X	X			
	Mesosaprobic																				
	alpha range (strong)	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X									
	beta range (weak)									X	X	X									
	Oligosaprobic																				
	Saprophilic																				
	Saproxenous																				
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Polytrophic																				
NUTRIENT	Eutrophic																				
	Mesotrophic																				
	Oligotrophic																				
	Dystrophic																				
	Unknown or other																				
HALOBION	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																				
	Mesohalobous																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligohalobous																				
	Halophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Halophobous																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																				
	Unknown or other																				
CURRENT	Lianobiontic																				
	Lianophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Rheophilous																				
	Rheobiontic																				
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other																				
	Benthic																				
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds							X													
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps																				
	Lentic Crenophilous (general)							X													
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)																				
	Lentic Rivers & Streams																				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial							X	X												
	Estuarine																				
	Littoral (Littoral)																				
	Meritic																				
	Oceanic																				
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Euplanktonic																				
	Tychoplanktonic																				
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																				
	Epipelic																				
	Epilithic																				
	Epiphytic																				
	Other Periphytic							X													
	Unknown or other																				
	Winter																				
	Spring																				
TEMPERATURE	Summer																				
	Fall																				
	Euthermal																				
	Mesothermal																				
	Oligothermal																				
	Stenothermal																				
	Metothermal																				
SEASONS	Eurythermal																				
	Unknown or other																				

CONSENSUS ON
FOLLOWING PAGE

OSCILLATORIA TENUIS (Last of 3 profile sheets)

Louis et Olbrechts 1965 - 0-20°C, pH 4.8-5
Palmer 1970 - ranked as second most pollution tolerant *Oscillatoria* species.

	Bro 1965	LFO 1965	PE 1965	Tur 1966	Mat 1966	Pet 1967	H&W 1967	Gol 1967	B&K 1968	P&M 1968	Car 1969	Mat 1970	Jed 1971	Cap 1972	O&O 1972	S&F 1972	Mor 1974b	Elo 1974	N&H 1974	S&M 1974	CONSENSUS
pH	Acidobiontic																				
	Acidophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Alkaliphilous																				
	Alkalibiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
SAPROBIOLOGY	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																				
	Mesosaprobic																				
	alpha range (strong)		X																		
	beta range (weak)		X																		
	Oligosaprobic			a																	
	Saprophilic																				
	Saproxenous																				
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Polytrophic																				
NUTRIENT	Eutrophic																				
	Mesotrophic																				
	Oligotrophic																				
	Dystrophic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Eumaliobous or Polyhalobous																				
HALOBION	Mesohalobous																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
	Oligohalobous																				
	Halophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Halophobous																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Limnobiobiontic																				
CURBENT	Limnophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Rheophilous																				
	Rheobiontic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Benthic																				
GENERAL HABITAT	Lentic Lakes & Ponds	X																			
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps			X																	
	Lentic Crenophilous (general)																				
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)																				
	Lentic Rivers & Streams																				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																				
	Estuarine																				
	Littoral (Littoral)																				
	Neritic																				
	Oceanic																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Eurytopic or Euryecious																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																				
	Euplanktonic																				
	Tychoplanktonic																				
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																				
	Epipelagic																				
	Epilithic																				
	Epiphytic																				
	Other Periphytic																				
SEASONS	Unknown or other																				
	Winter																				
	Spring																				
	Summer																				
	Fall																				
	Unknown or other																				
TEMPERATURE	Euthermal																				
	Mesothermal																				
	Oligothermal																				
	Stenothermal																				
	Metathermal																				
	Eurythermal																				
THERMOPHILE	Unknown or other																				
	Unknown or other																				

OSCILLATORIA TEREBRIFORMIS

Castenholz 1967 - optimum 50°C, upper limit 54°C, lower limit 30°C; will not tolerate freezing or drying.
Castenholz 1968 - 35-54°C

	Col 1896	Til 1910	Cov 1915	Bov 1923	Ge 1932	COP 1936	Ge 1942	Fie 1950	Des 1959	Ana 1961	Cla 1962a	Fie 1964	Fie 1965a	Cas 1967	Le 1967	Cas 1968	Erg 1970	Dor 1974	
PH	Acidobiontic																		CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous																		
	Indifferent																		
	Alkaliphilous																		
	Alkalibiontic																		
	Unknown or other																		
SAPROBIAN	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic											X	X						SAPROBIONTIC
	Mesosaprobic																		
	alpha range (strong)							X											
	beta range (weak)																		
	Oligosaprobic																		
	Saprophilic																		
	Saproxenous																		
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																		
	Unknown or other																		
NUTRIENT	Polytrophic																		
	Eutrophic																		
	Mesotrophic																		
	Oligotrophic																		
	Dystrophic																		
	Unknown or other																		
HALOBION	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																		
	Mesohalobous																		
	alpha range (strong)																		
	beta range (weak)																		
	Oligohalobous																		
	Halophilous																		
	Indifferent																		
	Halophobous																		
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																		
	Unknown or other																		
CURBENT	Limnobiontic																		LIMNOPHILOUS
	Limnophilous																		
	Indifferent																		
	Rheophilous																		
	Rheobiontic																		
	Unknown or other																		
GENERAL HABITAT	Benthic																		CRENOPHILOUS (THERMAL)
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds																		
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps																		
	Lentic Crenophilous (general)																		
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)																		
	Lentic Rivers & Streams																		
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																		
	Estuarine																		
	Littoral (Littoral)																		
	Neritic																		
	Oceanic																		
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																		
	Unknown or other																		
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Planktonic (Pelagic)																		EPILITHIC
	Euplanktonic																		
	Tychoplanktonic																		
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																		
	Epipellic																		
	Epilithic																		
	Epiphytic																		
	Other Periphytic																		
SEASONS	Unknown or other																		SPRING, SUMMER, FALL
	Winter																		
	Spring																		
	Summer																		
	Fall																		
TEMPERATURE	Euthermal																		EURYTHERMAL
	Mesothermal																		
	Oligothermal																		
	Stenothermal																		
	Metothermal																		
	Eurythermal																		
	Unknown or other																		

Koppe 1924 - in putrid waters
Watern 1970 - "Faulschlamm"

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PHORMIDIUM AMBIGUUM

	Col 1900	Lem 1907	Til 1910	Esm 1914	Str 1921	B-P 1923	Gei 1932	Mea 1954	Des 1959	Cla 1962a	Tam 1964	Pea 1967	Dor 1974		CONSENSUS
pH	Acidobiontic														ACIDOPHILOUS (±)
	Acidophilous														
	Indifferent														
	Alkaliphilous														
	Alkalibiontic														
	Unknown or other														
SAPROBIAN	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic														B MESOSAPROBIC
	Mesosaprobic														
	alpha range (strong)														
	beta range (weak)									X					
	Oligosaprobic														
	Saprophilic														
	Saproxenous														
	Katharobic or Saprophobic														
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other														
	Polytrophic														
	Eutrophic														
	Mesotrophic														
	Oligotrophic														
	Dystrophic														
HALOBION	Unknown or other														
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous														
	Mesohalobous														
	alpha range (strong)														
	beta range (weak)														
	Oligohalobous														
	Halophilous														
	Indifferent														
CURVE	Halophobous														
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline														
	Unknown or other														
	Limnobiontic														
	Limnophilous														
	Indifferent														
GENERAL HABITAT	Rheophilous														INDIFFERENT
	Rheobiontic														
	Unknown or other														
	Benthic												X		
	Lentic														
	Lakes & Ponds														
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Bogs or Swamps														CRENOPHILOUS, TERRESTRIAL
	Crenophilous (general)														
	Lotic														
	Crenophilous (thermal)														
	Rivers & Streams														
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial														
	Estuarine														
	Littoral (littoral)														
TEMPERATURE	Meritic														PLANKTONIC, EPIITHIC, EPIPHYTIC
	Oceanic														
	Eurytopic or Euryecious														
	Unknown or other														
	Planktonic (Pelagic)														
	Euplanktonic														
	Tychoplanktonic														
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)														
SEASONS	Epipelagic														
	Epilithic														
	Epiphytic														
	Other Periphytic														
	Unknown or other														
	Winter														
	Spring														
	Summer														
TEMPERATURE	Fall														
	Euthermal														
	Mesothermal														
	Oligothermal														
	Stenothermal														
	Metothermal														
TEMPERATURE	Eurythermal														
	Unknown or other														

PHORMIDIUM ANGUSTISSIMUM

Anagnosidis 1961 - oligothiophil, "foul mud"

		Wes 1902	B-P 1823	Ge1 1932	Ge1 1942	Con 1942	May 1949	Fie 1950	Mit 1951	Mea 1954	Des 1959	Ana 1961	Fie 1964	Fie 1965a	Go1 1967	WGS 1973		
PH	Acidobiontic																CONSENSUS	
	Acidophilous																	
	Indifferent																	
	Alkaliphilous																	
	Alkalibiontic																	
	Unknown or other																	
SAPROBIO	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																SAPROXENOUS	
	Mesosaprobic																	
	alpha range (strong)																	
	beta range (weak)																	
	Oligosaprobic						X	X										
	Saprophilic																	
	Saproxenous											X	X					
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																	
	Unknown or other																	
	Polytrophic																	
NUTRIENT	Eutrophic																	
	Mesotrophic																	
	Oligotrophic																	
	Dystrophic																	
	Unknown or other																	
	Euphalobous or Polyhalobous																	
HALOBION	Mesohalobous																	
	alpha range (strong)																	
	beta range (weak)																	
	Oligohalobous																	
	Halophilous																	
	Indifferent																	
	Halophobous																	
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																	
	Unknown or other																	
	Lignobiontic																	
CURRENT	Lignophilous																LIMNOPHILOUS	
	Indifferent																	
	Rheophilous																	
	Rheobiontic																	
	Unknown or other																	
	Benthic												X	X	X			
GENERAL HABITAT	Lentic																RIVERS & STREAMS, BENTHIC	
	Lakes & Ponds																	
	Bogs or Swamps																	
	Crenophilous (general)																	
	Crenophilous (thermal)																	
	Rivers & Streams	X	X												X			
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																	
	Estuarine																	
	Littoral (Litoral)																	
	Meritic																	
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Oceanic																EPILITHIC	
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																	
	Unknown or other																	
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																	
	Euplanktonic																	
	Tychoplanktonic																	
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																	
	Epipellic																	
	Epilithic																	
	Epiphytic																	
TEMPERATURE	Other Periphytic																THERMOPHILE	
	Unknown or other																	
	Winter																	
	Spring																	
	Summer																	
	Fall																	
TEMPERATURE	Eurythermal																	
	Mesothermal																	
	Oligothermal																	
	Stenothermal																	
	Metathermal																	
	Eurythermal																	
	Unknown or other																	

PHORMIDIUM AUTUMNALE (First of 2 profile sheets)

Geitler 1932 - nitrophilous															
PH	ACIDOBIONTIC	K&M	1908												
		Til	1910												
		B-P	1923												
		O-S	1931												
		Gei	1932												
		B-P	1935												
		Kol	1935												
		Weg	1942												
		HBY	1944												
		Jaa	1945												
SAPROBIAL	POLYSAPROBIC OR SAPROBIONTIC	Lun	1947												
		A&L	1948												
		Kol	1950												
		Lee	1951												
		Set	1955												
		Sia	1955												
		Sia	1956												
		Wes	1956												
		Des	1959												
		Hor	1959												
NUTRIENT	MESOSAPROBIC														
HALOBIAL	OLIGOSAPROBIC														
CURVE	EUTROPHIC														
GENERAL HABITAT	MESOTROPHIC														
SPECIFIC HABITAT	OLIGOTROPHIC														
TEMPERATURE	DYSTROPHIC														

CONSENSUS

CONSENSUS ON
FOLLOWING PAGE

Behre 1961 - euryoxybiont
Whitford and Schumacher 1963 - optimum above 20°C

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PHORMIDIUM FAVOSUM

	S&G	1903	1910	1932	1942	1945	1950	1957	1958	1959	1959	1959	1961	1964	1965a	1966	1967	1970	1973	
																				CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic																			
	Acidophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Alkaliphilous																			
	Alkalibiontic																			
SAPROBIAN	Unknown or other																			
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																			
	Mesosaprobic																			
	alpha range (strong)						X	X												
	beta range (weak)						X	X												
	Oligosaprobic																			
	Saprophilic													X	X					β MESOSAPROBIC, SAPROPHILIC
	Saproxenous																			
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																			
	Unknown or other																			
NUTRIENT	Polytrophic																			
	Eutrophic																			
	Mesotrophic																			
	Oligotrophic																			
	Dystrophic																			
HALOBION	Unknown or other																			
	Eumalobous or Polyhalobous																			
	Mesohalobous																			
	alpha range (strong)																			
	beta range (weak)																			
	Oligohalobous																			
	Halophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Halophobous																			
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																			
CURBENT	Unknown or other																			
	Limnophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Rheophilous																			
	Rheobiontic																			
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other																			
	Benthic																			
	Lentic																			
	Lakes & Ponds																			
	Bogs or Swamps																			
	Crenophilous (general)																			
	Crenophilous (thermal)																			
	Rivers & Streams																			
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																			
	Estuarine																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Littoral (Littoral)																			
	Merittic																			
	Oceanic																			
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																			
	Euplanktonic																			
	Tychoplanktonic																			
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																			
SEASONS	Epipellic																			
	Epilithic																			
	Epiphytic																			
	Other Periphytic																			
	Unknown or other																			
TEMPERATURE	Winter																			
	Spring																			
	Summer																			
	Fall																			
	Unknown or other																			
TEMPERATURE	Eutermal																			
	Mesothermal																			
	Oligothermal																			
	Stenothermal																			
	Metothermal																			
TEMPERATURE	Eurythermal																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Unknown or other																			

PHORMIDIUM FONTICOLA

[illegible]

PHORMIDIUM FOVEOLARUM

	K&M 1908	Gei 1932	Wys 1949	Fie 1955	Maz 1955	Sa 1956	Kol 1957	Fie 1958	Fot 1959	Kan 1959	Hor 1959	Des 1959	Cla 1962 ^a	Fie 1964	Fie 1965a	B&K 1968	Dob 1969	Mat 1970	Dor 1974	CONSENSUS
pH	Acidobiontic																			
	Acidophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Alkaliphilous																			
	Alkalibiontic																			
	Unknown or other																			
SAPROBIAN	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic			X	X					X										
	Mesosaprobic																			
	alpha range (strong)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
	beta range (weak)																			
	Oligosaprobic								X	X	X									
	Saprophilic													X	X					
	Saproxenous																			
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																			
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other																			
	Polytrophic																			
	Eutrophic																			
	Mesotrophic																			
	Oligotrophic																			
	Dystrophic																			
HALOBION	Unknown or other																			
	Eubalobous or Polyhalobous																			
	Mesohalobous																			
	alpha range (strong)																			
	beta range (weak)																			
	Oligohalobous																			
	Halophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
CURBION	Halophobous																			
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Limnobiobiontic																			
	Limnophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
GENERAL HABITAT	Rheophilous																			
	Rheobiontic																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Benthic													X	X					
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds																			
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Crenophilous (general)																			
	Lotic Crenophilous (thermal)																			
	Rivers & Streams																			
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial	X	X																	
	Estuarine																			
	Littoral (Littoral)																			
	Neritic																			
	Oceanic																			
TEMPERATURE	Eurytopic or Euryecious																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																			
	Euplanktonic																			
	Tychoplanktonic																			
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																			
SEASONS	Epipelagic																			
	Epilithic																			
	Epiphytic																			
	Other Periphytic																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Winter																			
TEMPERATURE	Spring																			
	Summer																			
	Fall																			
	Eurythermal																			
	Mesothermal																			
	Oligothermal																			
TEMPERATURE	Stenothermal																			
	Metathermal																			
	Eurythermal																			
	Unknown or other																			

PHORMIDIUM INCRUSTATUM

	Til 1910	Jan 1932	Dec 1959	Mar 1959	Jun 1959	Aug 1962	Mar 1963	Jul 1964	Oct 1967	Mar 1970		CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic											
	Acidophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Alkaliphilous											
	Alkalibiontic											
	Unknown or other											
SAPROBIA	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic											
	Mesosaprobic											
	alpha range (strong)											
	beta range (weak)											
	Oligosaprobic											
	Saprophilic											
	Saproxenic											
	Katharobic or Saprophobic											
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other											
	Polytrophic											
	Eutrophic											
	Mesotrophic											
	Oligotrophic											
	Dystrophic											
HALOBION	Unknown or other											
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous											
	Mesohalobous											
	alpha range (strong)											
	beta range (weak)											
	Oligohalobous											
	Halophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Halophobous											
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline											
CURADAT	Unknown or other											
	Limnobiobiontic											
	Limnophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Rheophilous											
	Rheobiontic											
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other											
	Benthic											
	Lentic											
	Lakes & Ponds											
	Bogs or Swamps											
	Crenophilous (general)											
	Lotic											
	Crenophilous (thermal)											
	Rivers & Streams											
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial											
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Estuarine											
	Littoral (Littoral)											
	Neritic											
	Oceanic											
	Eurytopic or Euryecious											
	Unknown or other											
	Planktonic (Pelagic)											
	Euplanktonic											
	Tychoplanktonic											
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)											
SEASONS	Epipelagic											
	Epilithic											
	Epiphytic											
	Other Periphytic											
	Unknown or other											
	Winter											
	Spring											
	Summer											
	Fall											
	Eurythermal											
TEMPERATURE	Mesothermal											
	Oligothermal											
	Stenothermal											
	Metothermal											
	Eurythermal											
	Unknown or other											

PHORMIDIUM INUNDATUM

[illegible]

Boye-Petersen 1923 - 25-42°C
Palmer 1959 - 40-85°C
Mann and Schlichting 1967 - 46.1-67.1°C

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PHORMIDIUM LURIDUM

		Gib 1909	R-P 1923	Gei 1932	Des 1959	Ana 1961	Ero 1965	Rac 1968	H&S 1969	Doi 1974		
PH	Acidobiontic											CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Alkaliphilous											
	Alkalibiontic											
	Unknown or other											
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic											
	Mesosaprobic											
	alpha range (strong)						X					
	beta range (weak)											
CAPROBION	Oligosaprobic											
	Saprophilic						X					SAPROPHILIC
	Saproxenous											
	Katharobic or Saprophobic											
	Unknown or other											
NUTRIENT	Polytrophic											
	Eutrophic											
	Mesotrophic											
	Oligotrophic											
	Dystrophic											
HALOBION	Unknown or other											
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous											
	Mesohalobous											
	alpha range (strong)											
	beta range (weak)											
	Oligohalobous											
	Halophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Halophobous											
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline											
CURRENT	Unknown or other											
	Limnophilous											
	Indifferent											
	Rheophilous											
	Rheobiontic											
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other											
	Benthic											
	Lentic											
	Lakes & Ponds											
	Bogs or Swamps											
	Crenophilous (general)											
	Lotic											
	Crenophilous (thermal)											
	Rivers & Streams											
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial											
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Estuarine											
	Littoral (Litoral)											
	Neritic											
	Oceanic											
	Eurytopic or Euryecious											
	Unknown or other											
	Planktonic (Pelagic)											
	Euplanctonic											
	Tychoplanktonic											
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)						X					
TEMPERATURE	Epipellic											
	Epilithic											
	Epiphytic											
	Other Periphytic											
	Unknown or other											
	Winter											
	Spring											
	Summer											
	Fall											
	Euthermal											
SEASONS	Mesothermal											
	Oligothermal											
	Stenothermal											
	Metathermal											
	Eurythermal											
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other											

PHORMIDIUM MOLLE

	1932	1942	1944	1950	1954	1955	1955	1957	1959	1961	1964	1965	1965a	1973
	Gei	Gei	HHV	Fie	McG	Fie	McG	Kol	Des	Ana	Fie	Cla	Fie	WGS
PH														
Acidobiontic														
Acidophilous														
Indifferent														
Alkaliphilous														
Alkalibiontic														
Unknown or other														
SAPROBIAL														
Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic				X										
Mesosaprobic					X									
alpha range (strong)				X	X	X								
beta range (weak)				X	X	X								
Oligosaprobic				X										
Saprophilic						X	X	X						
Saproxenous						X	X	X						
Katharobic or Saprophobic										X				
Unknown or other												X		
NUTRIENT														
Polytrophic														
Eutrophic														
Mesotrophic														
Oligotrophic														
Dystrophic														
Unknown or other														
HALOBION														
Euhalobous or Polyhalobous														
Mesohalobous														
alpha range (strong)														
beta range (weak)														
Oligohalobous														
Halophilous														
Indifferent														
Halophobous														
Euryhalobous or Euryhaline														
Unknown or other														
LIMNOBIONT														
Limnobiontic														
Limnophilous														
Indifferent														
Rheophilous														
Rheobiontic														
Unknown or other														
GENERAL HABITAT														
Benthic														
Lakes & Ponds					X									
Bogs or Swamps														
Crenophilous (general)									X					
Crenophilous (thermal)										X				
Rivers & Streams											X			
Aerophilous or Terrestrial	X	X											X	
Estuarine									X					
Littoral (Litoral)										X				
Meritic														
Oceanic														
Eurytopic or Euryeclous														
Unknown or other														
SPECIFIC HABITAT														
Planktonic (Pelagic)					X									
Euplanktonic														
Tychoplanktonic														
Periphytic (Aufwuchs)	X													
Epipelic														
Epilithic														
Epiphytic														
Other Periphytic														
Unknown or other														
SEASONS														
Winter														
Spring														
Summer														
Fall														
TEMPERATURE														
Euthermal														
Mesothermal														
Oligothermal														
Stenothermal														
Metathermal														
Eurythermal														
Unknown or other														

PHORMIDIUM PAPYRACEUM

		SGC 1903	KGM 1908	Til 1910	Gei 1932	Kol 1935	Kol 1950	Fie 1950	Lie 1953	CgK 1954	Mee 1954	Des 1959	Ana 1961	Lie 1962	Alm 1963	Fie 1964	Fie 1965a	Bro 1965	WFS 1973	Dor 1974	
PH	Acidobiontic																				CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Alkaliphilous																				
	Alkalibiontic																				
SAPROBIAN	Unknown or other																				OLIGOSAPROBIC, SAPROXENOUS
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																				
	Mesosaprobic																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
NUTRIENT	Oligosaprobic		X			X	X	X						X							EURYHALOBOUS
	Saprophilic																X	X			
	Saproxenous																X	X			
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																				
	Unknown or other																				
MALORION	Polytrophic																				INDIFFERENT
	Eutrophic																				
	Mesotrophic																				
	Oligotrophic																				
	Dystrophic																				
CURRENT	Unknown or other																				TERRESTRIAL
	Euryhalobous or Polyhalobous																				
	Mesohalobous																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
GENERAL HABITAT	Oligohalobous																				EPIILITHIC
	Halophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Halophobous																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline								X2												
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other																				THERMOPHILE
	Lianobiontic																				
	Lianophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Rheophilous																				
SEASONS	Rheobiontic																				THERMOPHILE
	Unknown or other																				
	Benthic																				
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds		X																		
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps										X										
TEMPERATURE	Lentic Crenophilous (general)																				THERMOPHILE
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)																				
	Lentic Rivers & Streams																				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																				
	Estuarine																				
TEMPERATURE	Littoral (Litoral)																				THERMOPHILE
	Meritic																				
	Oceanic																				
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																				
	Unknown or other																				
TEMPERATURE	Planktonic (Pelagic)																				THERMOPHILE
	Euplanktonic																				
	Tychoplanktonic																				
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																				
	Epipellic																				
TEMPERATURE	Epilithic																				THERMOPHILE
	Epiphytic																				
	Other Periphytic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Winter																				
TEMPERATURE	Spring																				THERMOPHILE
	Summer																				
	Fall																				
	Euthermal																				
	Mesothermal																				
TEMPERATURE	Oligothermal																				THERMOPHILE
	Stenothermal																				
	Metathermal																				
	Eurythermal																				
	Unknown or other																				

PHORMIDIUM RETZII

	1903	1910	1929	1932	1942	1950	1957	1959	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1969	1973	CONSENSUS
pH	Acidobiontic																	
	Acidophilous																	
	Indifferent																	
	Alkaliphilous																	
	Alkalibiontic																	
	Unknown or other																	
SAPROBIA	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																	
	Mesosaprobic																	
	alpha range (strong)																	
	beta range (weak)																	
	Oligosaprobic																	
	Saprophilic																	
	Saproxenos																	
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																	
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other																	
	Polytrophic																	
	Eutrophic																	
	Mesotrophic																	
	Oligotrophic																	
	Dystrophic																	
HALOBION	Unknown or other																	
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																	
	Mesohalobous																	
	alpha range (strong)																	
	beta range (weak)																	
	Oligohalobous																	
	Halophilous																	
	Indifferent																	
CURRENT	Halophobous																	
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																	
	Unknown or other																	
	Limnobiocytic																	
	Limnophilous																	
	Indifferent																	
GENERAL HABITAT	Rheophilous																	
	Rheobiontic																	
	Unknown or other																	
	Benthic																	
	Lentic																	
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds																	
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps																	
	Lentic Crenophilous (general)																	
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)																	
	Lentic Rivers & Streams																	
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																	
	Estuarine																	
	Littoral (Littoral)																	
	Meritic																	
	Oceanic																	
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																	
SEASONS	Unknown or other																	
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																	
	Euplanktonic																	
	Tychoplanktonic																	
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																	
	Epipelagic																	
	Epilithic																	
	Epiphytic																	
TEMPERATURE	Other Periphytic																	
	Unknown or other																	
	Winter																	
	Spring																	
	Summer																	
	Fall																	
	Euthermal																	
	Mesothermal																	
TEMPERATURE	Oligothermal																	
	Stenothermal																	
	Metothermal																	
	Eurythermal																	
	Unknown or other																	

PHORMIDIUM SUBFUSCUM

	1908	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276	3277	3278	3279	3280	3281	3282	3283
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[illegible]

PHORMIDIUM UNCINATUM

	SEG 1903	KAM 1908	TIL 1910	GET 1932	KOL 1935	GET 1942	KOL 1950	FIE 1950	LIE 1951	SIA 1955	DES 1959	LOT 1959	PRE 1962	LIE 1962	FIE 1964	FIE 1965a	KOL 1967	BAC 1968	WGS 1973	CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic																			
	Acidophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Alkaliphilous																			
	Alkalibiontic																			
SAPROBIOLOGICAL	Unknown or other																			
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																			
	Mesosaprobic																			
	alpha range (strong)	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
	beta range (weak)																			
SAPROBIOLOGICAL	Oligosaprobic																			
	Saprophilic														X	X				
	Saproxenous																			
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																			
	Unknown or other																			
NUTRIENT	Polytrophic																			
	Eutrophic																			
	Mesotrophic																			
	Oligotrophic																			
	Dystrophic																			
HALOBION	Unknown or other																			
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																			
	Mesohalobous																			
	alpha range (strong)																			
	beta range (weak)																			
HALOBION	Oligohalobous																			
	Halophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Halophobous																			
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																			
CURSORE	Unknown or other																			
	Limnobiologic																			
	Limnophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Rheophilous																			
GENERAL HABITAT	Rheobiontic																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Benthic																			
	Lentic																			
	Lotic																			
GENERAL HABITAT	Aerophilous or Terrestrial	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Estuarine																			
	Littoral (Littoral)																			
	Meritic																			
	Oceanic																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Eurytopic or Euryecious																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																			
	Euplanktonic																			
	Tychoplanktonic																			
PERIPHYTE	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																			
	Epipelagic																			
	Epilithic																			
	Epiphytic																			
	Other Periphytic																			
SEASONS	Unknown or other																			
	Winter																			
	Spring																			
	Summer																			
	Fall																			
TEMPERATURE	Eutheosomal																			
	Mesothermal																			
	Oligothermal																			
	Stenothermal																			
	Metathermal																			
TEMPERATURE	Eurythermal																			
	Unknown or other																			

PLECTONEMA GRACILLIMUM

[illegible]

PLECTONEMA NOSTOCORUM

Silva and Papenfuss 1953 - maximum resistance to NaCl is 1 o/o

	Til 1910	B-P 1923	Gei 1932	Pro 1943	G&G 1949	S&P 1953	H&P 1958	Tam 1959	Sin 1961	Pre 1962	Fie 1964	Kie 1965a	Peg 1967	H&S 1969		
PH	Acidobiontic															CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous															
	Indifferent															
	Alkaliphilous															
	Alkalibiontic															
	Unknown or other															
CAPSULIAN	Polyseprobie or Sebrobiontic															SAPROPHILIC
	Mesoseprobie															
	alpha range (strong)															
	beta range (weak)															
	Oligoseprobie															
	Sebrophilic									X						
HYPHILIC	Sebroxenos															
	Katherobic or Sebrophobic															
	Unknown or other															
	Polytrophic															
	Eutrophic															
	Mesotrophic															
HALOBION	Oligotrophic															
	Dystrophic															
	Unknown or other															
	Euhalobous or Polynalobous															
	Mesohalobous															
	alpha range (strong)															
CURVED	beta range (weak)															
	Oligohalobous															
	Halophilous															
	Indifferent															
	Halophobous															
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline															
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other															
	Limnobiocytic															
	Limnophilous															
	Indifferent															
	Rheophilous															
	Rheobiontic															
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other															
	Benthic															
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds															
	Bogs or Swamps															
	Crenophilous (general)															
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)															
SEASONS	Rivers & Streams															EURYECIOUS
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial															
	Estuarine															
	Littoral (Litoral)															
	Meritic															
	Oceanic															
TEMPERATURE	Eurytopic or Euryecious															
	Unknown or other															
	Planktonic (Pelagic)															
	Euplanktonic															
	Tychoplanktonic															
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)															
EUTHERMAL	Epipelagic															EPIPHYTIC
	Epilithic															
	Epiphytic															
	Other Periphytic															
	Unknown or other															
	Winter															
EUTHERMAL	Spring															
	Summer															
	Fall															
	Euthermal															
	Mesothermal															
	Oligothermal															
EUTHERMAL	Stenothermal															
	Metothermal															
	Eurythermal															
	Unknown or other															

PSEUDANABAENA CATENATA

Anagnostidis 1961 - oligothiophil
Backhaus 1968 - weak periodicity

	MST 1944	Jaa 1945	Kol 1950	Mes 1951	Skü 1956	Hor 1959	Des 1959	Ana 1961	Cia 1962b	Fie 1964	Tam 1964	PGE 1965	Fie 1965a	Hac 1967	Tam 1967	Hac 1968	Mat 1970	Buc 1971	Sta 1971	Fri 1973	CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic																				
	Acidophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Alkaliphilous																				
	Alkalibiontic																				
SAPROBIAL	Unknown or other																				
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																				
	Mesosaprobic																				
	alpha range (strong)		X																		
	beta range (weak)																				
SAPROBIAL	Oligosaprobic																				
	Saprophilic																				
	Saproxenous																				
	Katharobic or Saprophobic																				
	Unknown or other																				
NUTRIENT	Polytrophic																				
	Eutrophic	X																			
	Mesotrophic																				
	Oligotrophic																				
	Dystrophic																				
HALOBION	Unknown or other																				
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																				
	Mesohalobous																				
	alpha range (strong)																				
	beta range (weak)																				
HALOBION	Oligohalobous																				
	Halophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Halophobous																				
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																				
CURATOR	Unknown or other																				
	Lianobiontic																				
	Lianophilous																				
	Indifferent																				
	Rheophilous																				
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other																				
	Benthic			X	X					X	X	X									
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds			X	X					X	X	X									
	Bogs or Swamps					X															
	Crenophilous (general)							X													
GENERAL HABITAT	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)							X													
	Rivers & Streams																				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																				
	Estuarine																				
	Littoral (Litoral)		X																		
GENERAL HABITAT	Meritic																				
	Oceanic																				
	Eurytopic or Euryecious																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																				
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Euplanktonic				X																
	Tychoplanktonic																				
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)													X		X					
	Epipellic																				
	Epilithic	X																			
SEASONS	Epiphytic				X											X	X				
	Other Periphytic																				
	Unknown or other																				
	Winter																				
	Spring													X	X						
TEMPERATURE	Summer													X	X						
	Fall																				
	Euthermal													X	X						
	Mesothermal																				
	Oligothermal																				
TEMPERATURE	Stenothermal																				
	Metothermal																				
	Eurythermal																				
	Unknown or other																				

a MESOSAPROBIC,
SAPROB ION TIC

EUTROPHIC

BENTHIC

PLANKTONIC

SUMMER, FALL

PSEUDANABAENA GALEATA

		BCC	1949	Bac	1968											CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic															
	Acidophilous															
	Indifferent															
	Alkaliphilous															
	Alkalibiontic															
SAPROBIAL	Unknown or other															
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic															
	Mesosaprobic															
	alpha range (strong)			X												
	beta range (weak)															
	Oligosaprobic															
	Saprophilic			X												
	Saproxenous															
	Katharobic or Saprophobic															
	Unknown or other															
NUTRITION	Polytrophic															
	Eutrophic															
	Mesotrophic															
	Oligotrophic															
	Dystrophic															
HALOBION	Unknown or other															
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous															
	Mesohalobous															
	alpha range (strong)															
	beta range (weak)															
	Oligohalobous															
	Halophilous															
	Indifferent															
	Halophobous															
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline															
CURSORE	Unknown or other															
	Limnobiontic															
	Limnophilous															
	Indifferent															
	Rheophilous															
GENERAL HABITAT	Rheobiontic															
	Unknown or other															
	Benthic															
	Lentic															
	Lakes & Ponds															
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Bogs or Swamps															
	Crenophilous (general)															
	Lotic															
	Crenophilous (thermal)															
	Rivers & Streams															
SEASONS	Aerophilous or Terrestrial															
	Estuarine															
	Littoral (Litoral)															
	Meritic															
	Oceanic															
TEMPERATURE	Eurytopic or Euryecious															
	Unknown or other															
	Planktonic (Pelagic)															
	Euplanktonic															
	Tychoplanktonic															
PERIPHYTE	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)			X												
	Epipelic															
	Epilithic															
	Epiphytic															
	Other Periphytic															
PERIPHYTE	Unknown or other															
	Winter															
	Spring															
	Summer															
	Fall															
PERIPHYTE	Euthermal															
	Mesothermal															
	Oligothermal															
	Stenothermal															
	Metothermal															
PERIPHYTE	Eurythermal															
	Unknown or other															

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RHABDODERMA SIGMOIDEA

		Gei 1932	H-P 1938	JRr 1952																CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic																			
	Acidophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
	Alkaliphilous																			
	Alkalibiontic																			
	Unknown or other																			
SAPROBIAL	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic																			
	Mesosaprobic																			
	alpha range (strong)																			
	beta range (weak)																			
	Oligosaprobic																			
	Saprophilic																			
	Saproxenous																			
	Katherobic or Saprophobic																			
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other																			
	Polytrophic																			
	Eutrophic																			
	Mesotrophic																			
	Oligotrophic																			
	Dystrophic																			
HALOBION	Unknown or other																			
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous																			
	Mesohalobous																			
	alpha range (strong)																			
	beta range (weak)																			
	Oligohalobous																			
	Halophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
CURRENT	Halophobous																			
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Limbobiontic																			
	Limnophilous																			
	Indifferent																			
GENERAL HABITAT	Rheophilous																			
	Rheobiontic																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Benthic																			
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds																			
	Lentic Bogs or Swamps																			
	Lentic Crenophilous (general)																			
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)																			
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Lentic Rivers & Streams																			
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial																			
	Estuarine																			
	Littoral (Litoral)																			
	Maritic																			
	Oceanic																			
TEMPERATURE	Eurytopic or Euryecious																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Planktonic (Pelagic)																			
	Euplanktonic																			
	Tychoplanktonic																			
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)																			
	Epipellic																			
	Epilithic																			
SEASONS	Epiphytic																			
	Other Periphytic																			
	Unknown or other																			
	Winter																			
	Spring																			
	Summer																			
TEMPERATURE	Fall																			
	Euthermic																			
	Mesothermic																			
	Oligothermic																			
	Stenothermic																			
	Metathermic																			
TEMPERATURE	Eurythermic																			
	Unknown or other																			

RIVULARIA RUFESCENS

		Ge	1932	File	1964	CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic					
	Acidophilous					
	Indifferent					
	Alkaliphilous					
	Alkalibiontic					
	Unknown or other					
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic					
	Mesosaprobic					
	alpha range (strong)					
	beta range (weak)					
SAPROBIC	Oligosaprobic					SAPROPHOBIC
	Saprophilic					
	Saproxenous					
	Katharobic or Saprophobic	X				
	Unknown or other					
	Polytrophic					
	Eutrophic					
	Mesotrophic					
	Oligotrophic					
	Dystrophic					
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other					
	Eumalobous or Polyhalobous					
	Mesohalobous					
	alpha range (strong)					
	beta range (weak)					
	Oligohalobous					
	Halophilous					
	Indifferent					
	Halophobous					
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline					
MALOBIC	Unknown or other					
	Limnobiontic					
	Limnophilous					
	Indifferent					
	Rheophilous					
	Rheobiontic					
	Unknown or other					
	Benthic	X				
	Lentic					
	Lentic Lakes & Ponds					
GENERAL HABITAT	Bogs or Swamps					BENTHIC
	Crenophilous (general)					
	Lentic Crenophilous (thermal)					
	Rivers & Streams					
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial					
	Estuarine					
	Littoral (Littoral)					
	Heritic					
	Oceanic					
	Eurytopic or Euryecious					
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Unknown or other					EPILITHIC
	Planktonic (Pelagic)					
	Euplanktonic					
	Tychoplanktonic					
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)					
	Epipelagic					
	Epilithic	X				
	Epiphytic					
	Other Periphytic					
	Unknown or other					
SEASONS	Winter					
	Spring					
	Summer					
	Fall					
	Euthermal					
	Mesothermal					
	Oligothermal					
	Stenothermal					
	Metathermal					
	Eurythermal					
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other					

SCHIZOTHRIX CALCICOLA

Drouet 1968 - indicated that this the most hardy of all species of Oscillatoriaceae
 Patrick et al. 1969 - tolerant to pollution

	Til 1897	Til 1910	B-P 1923	Ge 1932	Ge 1942	Cla 1962a	F&W 1966	Sto 1967	Pe 1967	Cas 1967	Kha 1969	Pe 1969	W&S 1973		
PH	Acidobiontic														CONSENSUS
	Acidophilous														
	Indifferent														
	Alkaliphilous														
	Alkalibiontic														
	Unknown or other														
SAPROBIAL	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic														Associated with Pollution
	Mesosaprobic														
	alpha range (strong)														
	beta range (weak)														
	Oligosaprobic														
	Saprophilic														
	Saproxenous														
	Katharobic or Saprophobic														
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other														
	Polytrophic														
	Eutrophic														
	Mesotrophic														
	Oligotrophic														
	Dystrophic														
HALOBION	Unknown or other														
	Euhalobous or Polyhalobous														
	Mesohalobous														
	alpha range (strong)														
	beta range (weak)														
	Oligohalobous														
	Halophilous														
	Indifferent														
CURRENT	Halophobous														RHEOPHILOUS
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline														
	Unknown or other														
	Limnobiobiontic														
	Limnophilous														
	Indifferent														
GENERAL HABITAT	Rheophilous														CRENOPHILOUS (THERMAL)
	Rheobiontic														
	Unknown or other														
	Benthic														
	Lentic														
	Lotic														
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Crenophilous (general)														EPILITHIC
	Crenophilous (thermal)														
	Rivers & Streams														
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial														
	Estuarine														
	Littoral (Litoral)														
SEASONS	Meritic														FALL
	Oceanic														
	Eurytopic or Euryecious														
	Unknown or other														
	Planktonic (Pelagic)														
	Euplanktonic														
TEMPERATURE	Tychoplanktonic														
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)														
	Epipellic														
	Epilithic														
	Epiphytic														
	Other Periphytic														
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other														
	Winter														
	Spring														
	Summer														
	Fall														
	Euthermal														
TEMPERATURE	Mesothermal														
	Oligothermal														
	Stenothermal														
	Metothermal														
	Eurythermal														
	Unknown or other														

SCHIZOTHRIX FASCICULATA

	Pow 1903	Til 1910	Ge1 1932	Ge1 1942	Blu 1959	Fic 1964	Go1 1967	
								CONSENSUS
ACID	Acidobiontic							
	Acidophilous							
	Indifferent							
	Alkaliphilous							
	Alkalibiontic							
Unknown or other								
SAPROBIAN	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic							
	Mesosaprobic							
	alpha range (strong)							
	beta range (weak)							
	Oligosaprobic							
	Saprophilic							
	Saproxenous							
Katharobic or Saprophobic								X
Unknown or other								
NUTRIENT	Polytrophic							
	Eutrophic							
	Mesotrophic							
	Oligotrophic							
	Dystrophic							
Unknown or other								
HALOBION	Euhalobous or Polynalobous							
	Mesohalobous							
	alpha range (strong)							
	beta range (weak)							
	Oligohalobous							
	Halophilous							
	Indifferent							
	Halophobous							
Euryhalobous or Euryhaline								
Unknown or other								
CURIOSITY	Lianobiontic							
	Lianophilous							
	Indifferent							
	Rheophilous							
	Rheobiontic							
Unknown or other								
GENERAL HABITAT	Benthic							
	Lentic							
	Lakes & Ponds	X	X	X			X	
	Bogs or Swamps							
	Crenophilous (general)							
	Lotic							
	Crenophilous (thermal)							
	Rivers & Streams			X				
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial							
	Estuarine							
Littoral (Litoral)								
Maritic								
Oceanic								
Eurytopic or Euryecious								
Unknown or other								
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Planktonic (Pelagic)							
	Euplanktonic							
	Tychoplanktonic							
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)				X			
	Epipellic	X	X					
	Epilithic					X		
	Epiphytic							
Other Periphytic								
Unknown or other								
SEASONS	Winter							
	Spring							
	Summer							
	Fall							
TEMPERATURE	Euthermal							
	Mesothermal							
	Oligothermal							
	Stenothermal							
	Ketothermal							
	Eurythermal							
	Unknown or other							

SCHIZOTHRIX LACUSTRIS

[illegible]

SCHIZOTHRIX PULVINATA

[illegible]

SCOPULONEMA MINUS

Backhaus 1968 - moderately strong periodicity (maxima at various times of year)

[illegible]

SCYTONEMA CRUSTACEUM

	1910	1923	1932	1934	1942	1959	1961	1963	1964	1967	
	Til	B-P	Gei	Bis	Con	Des	Syn	Alm	Fie	Coc	
CONSENSUS											
PH	Acidobiontic										
	Acidophilous										
	Indifferent										
	Alkaliphilous										
	Alkalibiontic										
	Unknown or other										
SAPROBIAL	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic										
	Mesosaprobic										
	alpha range (strong)										
	beta range (weak)										
	Oligosaprobic										
	Saprophilic										
NUTRIENT	Saproxenous										
	Katharobic or Saprophobic								X		
	Unknown or other										
	Polytrophic										
	Eutrophic										
	Mesotrophic										
HALOBION	Oligotrophic										
	Dystrophic										
	Unknown or other										
	Eumalobous or Polyhalobous										
	Mesohalobous										
	alpha range (strong)										
CURIOBIT	beta range (weak)										
	Oligohalobous										
	Halophilous										
	Indifferent										
	Halophobous										
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline										
GENERAL HABITAT	Unknown or other										
	Limnobiobiontic										
	Limnophilous										
	Limnobiobiontic										
	Indifferent										
	Rheophilous										
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Rheobiontic										
	Unknown or other										
	Benthic								X		
	Lentic										
	Lakes & Ponds										
	Bogs or Swamps										
TEMPERATURE	Crenophilous (general)										
	Lotic										
	Crenophilous (thermal)										
	Rivers & Streams										
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial			X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Estuarine										
SEASONS	Littoral (Litoral)										
	Meritic										
	Oceanic										
	Eurytopic or Euryecious										
	Unknown or other										
	Planktonic (Pelagic)										
TEMPERATURE	Euplanktonic										
	Tychoplanktonic										
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)										
	Epipelagic										
	Epilithic		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Epiphytic										
TEMPERATURE	Other Periphytic										
	Unknown or other										
	Winter										
	Spring										
	Summer										
	Fall										
TEMPERATURE	Euthermal										
	Mesothermal										
	Oligothermal										
	Stenothermal										
	Metathermal										
	Eurythermal										
TEMPERATURE	Unknown or other										
	Unknown or other										

CONSENSUS

Huber-Pestalozzi 1938 - heterotrophic
Geitler 1942 - heterotrophic

332

Liebmann 1962 - facultative anaerob

333

Conrad et Kufferath 1954 - thiophile

334

SPIRULINA SUBSALSA

[illegible]

STIGONEMA INFORME

[illegible]

STIGONEMA MESENTERICUM

[illegible]

SYMPLOCA ERECTA

[illegible]

SYMPLOCA MURALIS

[illegible]

TETRARCUS ILSTERI

		1938	1942	CONSENSUS
PH	Acidobiontic			
	Acidophilous			
	Indifferent			
	Alkaliphilous			
	Alkalibiontic			
	Unknown or other			
	Polysaprobic or Saprobiontic			
	Mesosaprobic			
	alpha range (strong)			
	beta range (weak)			
SAPROBION	Oligosaprobic			
	Saprophilic			
	Saproxenous			
	Katharobic or Saprophobic			
	Unknown or other			
	Polytrophic			
	Eutrophic			
	Mesotrophic			
	Oligotrophic			
	Dystrophic			
NUTRIENT	Unknown or other			
	Eumhalobous or Polyhalobous			
	Mesohalobous			
	alpha range (strong)			
	beta range (weak)			
	Oligohalobous			
	Halophilous			
	Indifferent			
	Halophobous			
	Euryhalobous or Euryhaline			
HALOBION	Unknown or other			
	Limnobiontic			
	Limnophilous			
	Indifferent			
	Rheophilous			
	Rheobiontic			
	Unknown or other			
	Benthic			
	Lentic			
	Lotic			
GENERAL HABITAT	Lentic Lakes & Ponds			
	Bogs or Swamps			
	Crenophilous (general)			
	Crenophilous (thermal)			
	Rivers & Streams			
	Aerophilous or Terrestrial			
	Estuarine			
	Littoral (Litoral)			
	Meritic			
	Oceanic			
SPECIFIC HABITAT	Eurytopic or Euryecious			
	Unknown or other			
	Planktonic (Pelagic)			
	Euplanktonic			
	Tychoplanktonic			
	Periphytic (Aufwuchs)			
	Epipellic			
	Epilithic			
	Epiphytic			
	Other Periphytic			
SEASONS	Unknown or other			
	Winter			
	Spring			
	Summer			
	Fall			
	Euthermal			
	Mesothermal			
	Oligothermal			
	Stenothermal			
	Metothermal			
TEMPERATURE	Eurythermal			
	Unknown or other			

STRONGLY DYSTROPHIC

LAKES & PONDS,
LITTORAL

PLANKTONIC

TOLYPOTHRIX LANATA

[illegible]